

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

Vol. XCVI, No. 3

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., February 13, 1946

Price \$2.00 Per Year, 25 Cents Per Copy

Training War Veterans to Manage an Elevator

The Peavey Elevators, country division of F. H. Peavey & Co., has engaged in a praiseworthy program of training war veterans to hold a job as manager of a country elevator. Operating every facility in the grain business between farm and mill the Peavey subsidiaries know the requirements of a country elevator manager and have the means to give practical training.

Peavey Elevators are working with the Veterans Administration on its "training on the job" program; also with the State Department of Education Vocational Division on its "training on the job" program.

Leo J. Carlin, general manager of Peavey Elevators, is an enthusiastic supporter of the veteran trainee plan, and writes:

"We have several veterans already in training to become country elevator managers. Under our training program, by arrangement with the Veteran's Administration, we pay the trainee a moderate salary per month, stepping up his pay somewhat every three months for the first year. The government supplements our salary to the veteran by additional payments running from \$50 to about \$100 per month, depending on whether the veteran is disabled, married, and the training program he is under.

"Our plan, briefly, is: (1) the veteran trains with us at our headquarters for a few weeks, working in our sample room grading and testing grains, inspection of cars, observing the operation of terminal elevators and mills, etc., (2) after two or three weeks spent at this we send him to one of our good country elevator managers. The manager is instructed to teach him everything about country elevator operation and to allow him, as fast as he can go ahead, to actually do the manager's job in all its phases, with the manager standing by to see that things are done right.

"Our arrangements with the Veteran's Administration contemplates that the training period will be completed in a year, but should it take longer than that, arrangements can be made between us and the Veteran's Administration. However, we believe from our experience that the average, intelligent young man who has ambition and is interested in the work can, in a year's time, get enough of at least the rudiments of country elevator management to take an elevator for himself. The veterans we already have in training we feel will qualify to become managers by the next crop movement which, in our part of the country, starts about the first of August.

"We are working closely with the Veteran's Administration on the plan and have found them most helpful to us on its entire workings."

Cal Kerr, formerly of Uncle Sam's Pacific Army, is the first veteran to take advantage of the company's policy of co-operating with the Veterans' Administration. Cal was a staff sergeant in an Army heavy mortar battalion that saw extensive Pacific service. He has been in the Army three years and served 24 months in the Southwest Pacific. In the landing

(Concluded on page 98)



Above: Cal Kerr being greeted by Leo J. Carlin, Gen. Mgr.-Founder, F. H. Peavey in portrait on wall.

Below: Earl Smith, head of the Van Dusen Harrington Grain Inspection, showing Cal how grain is tested for weight.

Directory of the Grain Trade

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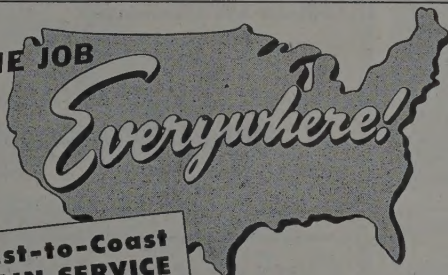
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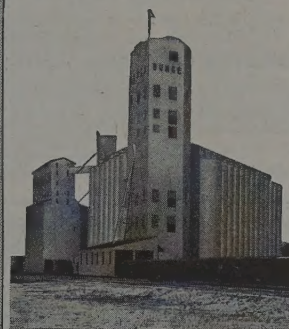
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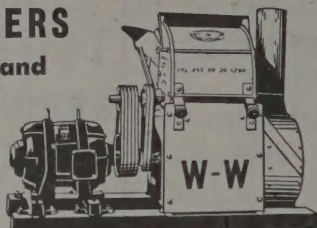
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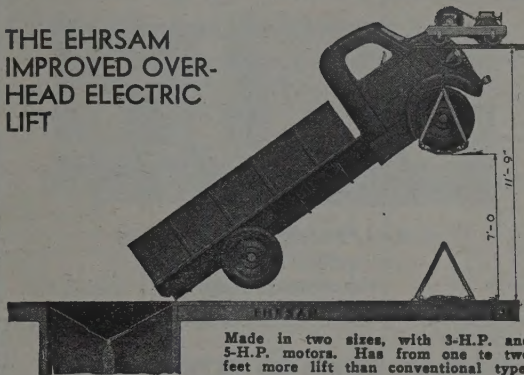
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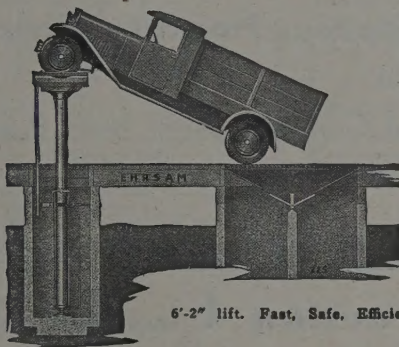
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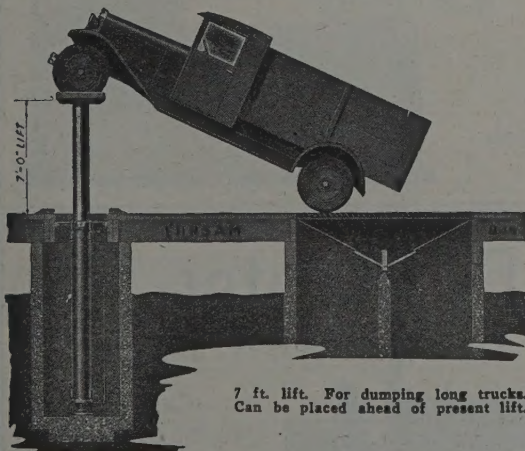
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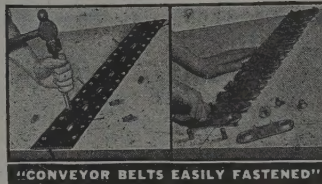
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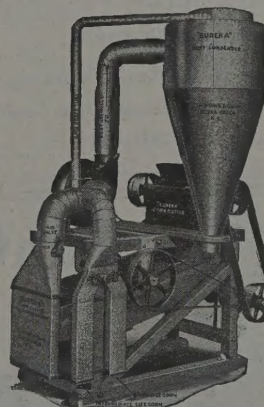


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Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

1012 Baltimore Ave. — — Kansas City, Mo.

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators

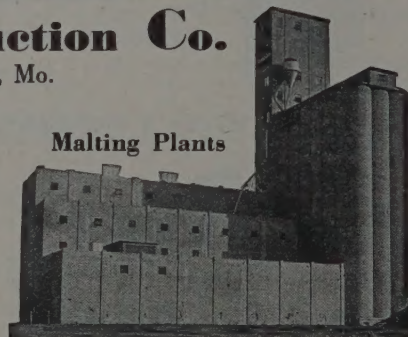
Feed and Flour Mills

Malting Plants

MILLER MALTING COMPANY

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Complete Malt Plant Including
Elevator—Kiln House—Germinating Compartments
Designed and constructed by us.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels



JOHN S. METCALF CO.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

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—Saves Money—

Builders of: Grain Elevators
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T. E. IBBERSON CO.
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What have you?

FOR SALE
An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
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Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
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readers who would like to know.
Tell them thru a "For Sale &
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Mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size 9×12 inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Grain Shipping Books

RECORD OF CARS SHIPPED facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. Left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand pages for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces provided for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50, plus postage.

GRAIN SHIPPING LEDGER for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order form 24. Price \$3.65, plus postage.

SHIPPERS RECORD BOOK is designed to reduce labor in handling grain shipping accounts. It provides spaces for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price, \$2.85, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATOR WANTED

WANTED—Grain Elevator in Central Illinois by ex-serviceman. Address 94A12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Flour Mill, 100 bbl. cap. in Minnesota, Nelson, 1004 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. Br. 5618.

FOR SALE—500 bbl. capacity Flour Mill. On N. Y. Central RR. with interchange Nickle Plate RR. with siding. Concrete and steel building. Plant and equipment designed and built by Nurdyke & Marmon. Electric motor drive installed 1945 for all equipment. Inquire Harper & Russell Co., 305 Ariel Bldg., Erie, Pa.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; Grain size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00. Seed size 3½x5½ inches, \$2.10 per hundred, or 500, \$9.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

We are so busy in our small corner of Michigan that we get a kick out of the Michigan News. In fact, that is our way of keeping track of our friends in the business. We like your "Asked and Answered" department also.—M. K. Wilson, Wilson & Son Elevator, Sparta, Mich.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

BATES

Grain Company
COARSE GRAIN
MERCHANDISERS & BROKERS
Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bus. State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Tollis

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE—Feed and Seed Business. Prosperous and profitable established business in same ownership past 30 years. Located in the best farming community of Dodge County, Wis. Two units doing a gross business of over \$325,000 per year. Buildings and equipment in excellent condition. Each mill located in different towns. Can be purchased separately or as a complete unit for \$38,000 plus inventory. Write for description, profit possibilities and terms of sale. Harold Baker, 1008 W. Sherman Ave., Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED—Feed salesmen. To sell line of fine, high grade cattle sprays as a side line. Commission basis. H. & M. Laboratories, Bishop & Cardinal Sts., Toledo 6, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—Experienced man to supervise installation and to operate feed mill in Eastern Oklahoma. Salary and commission. Write full particulars in first letter. A. R. Dillard, P. O. Box 88, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

HELP WANTED—A large Feed Manufacturing Plant located in southwestern Ohio is in need of a sober, industrious, experienced man whose character and ability can stand rigid investigation. He will be in charge of their 750,000 bushel storage elevator. Must be thoroughly experienced in handling grain, and all phases of elevator operation including grain drying. Address 94C13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED—Paying side line for salesmen calling on grain elevators, feed and hardware stores. Take orders for LENZ RED SQUILL RAT PASTE. Kills only rats. Men, it's a dandy, makes a bait rats positively will take. Has a greasy fatty taste that pulls the rats to it when used on bread. For 8 years sold in Illinois with outstanding results. NO INVESTMENT or stock to carry by the salesmen. Our plan is sound and satisfactory all around. Salesmen collect their commission from the buyer. We ship the order and collect the balance COD. We pay the postage in 2 dozen lots. The dollar size costs the dealer \$7.00 per doz. LENZ LABORATORY, SYCAMORE, ILLINOIS.

SITUATION WANTED

NOW is the time to let contract on having the siding and roofing on your grain elevator re-nailed, and applying a coat of first grade aluminum paint. On prices, contact A. L. Smith, Kamrar, Iowa. Phone 26.

SITUATION WANTED—Elevator Manager, now employed, with twenty-five years' experience, grain, coal, feed, sidelines and bookkeeping. Will furnish excellent references. Address 94B6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

FRED GRINDING

Attention Maryland Dealers and Feeders—I am operating a Ford's Portable Hammermill and Molasses Mixer at Frederick, Maryland. Will go 75 miles for carload or large jobs. Write Earl T. Greene, 10112 Renfrew Road, Silver Spring, Maryland.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 94A3, Grain & Feed Jnlis., Chicago.

FOR SALE—One Steinlite Moisture Tester. Used three seasons. Farmers Elevator, Wayne, Nebraska.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 94A4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-HP. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 94A5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Slightly used Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Tester. 1 New Boss Car Loader. Adams Elevator, Paris, Illinois.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 94A6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers. One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator, Boss Car Loader, Corn Cutter, and one Unique Cracked Corn Grader. J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, Jefferson City, Mo.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 24" double head Bauer Attrition mill complete with two 20-hp. electric motors and starters. Mill complete with magnet and feeder. A-1 condition. Call or write Buda Sales & Service, 2300 University St., St. Paul 4, Minn.

FOR SALE—New fan cooled motors in stock, 5 HP, 7½ HP, 10 HP, 15 HP, 60 HP, 75 HP and 100 HP, 1800 RM, for prompt shipment, also new explosion proof and regular hand compensators. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—Rolls, Sifters, Reels, Belting, Bolting cloth, Hammer Mills, Mixers and all kinds of Machinery for Mills and Feed Plants. Three pair high Noye Mill 9x24. Write me, I may have what you want. Will buy Good Machinery.

T. A. McWilliams
1460 South Second St. Louisville 8, Ky.

FOR SALE—Portable Bag and Box Stackers, \$530.00. Floor-to-floor conveyors, \$495.00. Power conveying, inspection and production tables, \$395.00. Truck Scales: 26-ton 24x10 ft., \$642.00; 26-ton 34x10 ft., \$895.00; 33-ton 34x10 ft., \$1,040.00; 30-ton 40x10 ft., \$1,490.00. Also motors and gasoline engines. Immediate delivery. Write, phone or wire Bonded Scale Co., 120 Bellview Ave., Columbus 7, Ohio.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—5-26" Fords Hammer Mills.
 1—No. 2 Gruendler Hammer Mill.
 1—1,000 lb. Davis Horizontal Mixer.
 2—Barnard & Leas Friction Clutch Bran and Feed Packers.
 4—32x8 Reels.
 1—Style K No. 160 Draver Chemical Feeder.
 General Mill Equipment Co.
 Box 204
 Kansas City 10, Missouri

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—18 ft, 10-ton or larger, platform scale. Also 1200-bu. Boss portable air blast car loader. Must be in good condition. G-K Farms, Colby, Kansas.

WANTED—Gravity Mill or Dodder Mill medium capacity for alfalfa seed. Give description and dimensions. Cassidy Grain Co., Frederick, Oklahoma.

CHIPLEY, FLA.—J. J. Daring writes—I have read the Grain & Feed Journals since it was first printed in 1898 and enclose another renewal.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRIC MOTORS: We now occupy our fine new shop at 2401 Eleventh Street, Rockford, and are in better shape to serve you on new and used electric motors. Our repair and rewinding facilities have been largely increased and quick service is now available. We continually carry large stocks of motors of 1 H.P. and smaller. Will repair your motors or take them in trade for new or guaranteed reconditioned motors. We offer similar service on Air Compressors and pumps. If interested in new equipment ask us about Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors, Delco motors and Lima gearshift drives. Our 25th year.

Rockford Power Machinery Division
 2401 Eleventh Street
 Phone Main 1103 Rockford, Illinois

I have been a reader of the Grain & Feed Journals for the last six or seven years and think it is the best grain magazine published in the United States.—Richard Talbot, Mgr., Grangers Elevtr. Co., Manito, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—New Fairbanks-Morse totally enclosed 3 phase motors, 5 to 20 HP.

Also Used Motors
 Capital Electric Company
 209 E. 9th St. Topeka, Kans.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hamermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.
 V. M. NUSSEBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

HAY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Upland Prairie Hay for prompt shipment. George Brothers, Earlton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Hay for sale. All grades, medium bales. R. Bonnier, 5404 Monkland Ave., Montreal 28, Quebec, Canada.

CORN WANTED

WANTED—No. 2 White Corn. Prompt shipment. Send quotations to J. S. Hite, Virgilina, Va.

SEEDS FOR SALE

SEED BUCKWHEAT—1944 Crop—FOR SALE
 —10,000 lbs. good clean Japanese buckwheat. Purity 99.58, inert .40, weed seed .02, germination 96,000, Nebraska. State tested 12-28-45. Swanson-Anderson Co., Oakland Nebraska.

FOR SALE—Soybeans. Certified Lincoln and uncertified Lincoln soybeans of excellent yield and quality. Germination 95%. Offered bulk machine run or recleaned, bagged on truck or carload. Turner Seed & Supply, I. C. & Champagne, Maitoon, Ill.

LADINO CLOVER SEED

We are large handlers and processors of inspected and tested Ladino Clover Seed. Write or wire us for prices. We can make immediate delivery on large or small quantities. Calif. Seed & Fertilizer Co., Yuba City, Calif.

SEEDS WANTED

WANTED—Buffalo Alfalfa Seed. Miller Alfalfa Co., P. O. Box 519, Kerman, Calif.

WANTED SCREENINGS

WANTED—Ergoty Rye Screenings. Send us a representative sample of your ergoty rye screenings for an arbitration and offer. Universal Laboratories, Dassel, Minn.

Your Errors

How many costly errors do YOU make every day, when trying to reduce pounds to bushels, you are interrupted by a telephone call or a casual caller asks for a bid on his grain?

The last word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, with jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one weight unit at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the table for the grain being received. Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

32 lbs. per bushel—OATS

Weight (Lbs.)	Bushels
600	18.75
610	19.06
620	19.38
630	19.69
640	19.99
650	20.31
660	20.62
670	20.94
680	21.25
690	21.56
700	21.88
710	22.19
720	22.50
730	22.81
740	23.12
750	23.44
760	23.75
770	24.06
780	24.38
790	24.69
800	25.00
810	25.31
820	25.62
830	25.94
840	26.25
850	26.56
860	26.88
870	27.19
880	27.50
890	27.81
900	28.12
910	28.44
920	28.75
930	29.06
940	29.38
950	29.69
960	30.00
970	30.31
980	30.62
990	30.94
1000	31.25

32 lbs. per bushel—OATS (continued)

Weight (Lbs.)	Bushels
1010	31.56
1020	31.88
1030	32.19
1040	32.50
1050	32.81
1060	33.12
1070	33.44
1080	33.75
1090	34.06
1100	34.38
1110	34.69
1120	35.00
1130	35.31
1140	35.62
1150	35.94
1160	36.25
1170	36.56
1180	36.88
1190	37.19
1200	37.50
1210	37.81
1220	38.12
1230	38.44
1240	38.75
1250	39.06
1260	39.38
1270	39.69
1280	40.00
1290	40.31
1300	40.62
1310	40.94
1320	41.25
1330	41.56
1340	41.88
1350	42.19
1360	42.50
1370	42.81
1380	43.12
1390	43.44
1400	43.75
1410	44.06
1420	44.38
1430	44.69
1440	45.00
1450	45.31
1460	45.62
1470	45.94
1480	46.25
1490	46.56
1500	46.88

32

48

56

60

70

75

Form 3275 Spiral includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

Truck Loads to Bushels. Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These Tables continue the reductions made by Form

3275, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral shows complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Price \$2.95, plus postage.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago 4, Ill.

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Save Time—You can talk to any key man in your plant without leaving your desk . . . when you install a Seedburo Inter-Communication System. It is not necessary for your men to leave their work. You can give instructions, ask questions, and get information with no loss of time. It's the modern way to get things done with a minimum of effort, errors and interruptions.

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Economical to Use—The cost of an Inter-Communication System is small in comparison to the enormous dividends it pays in the saving of time and manpower. Once installed it costs but a few cents per month to operate.

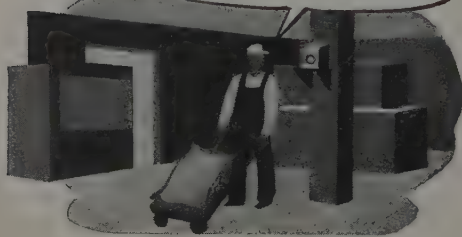
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Let us help you select proper equipment to meet your requirements. No inter-communication problem is too large for our engineering department. Our line is complete. Tell us your problem and we will make recommendations without charge.

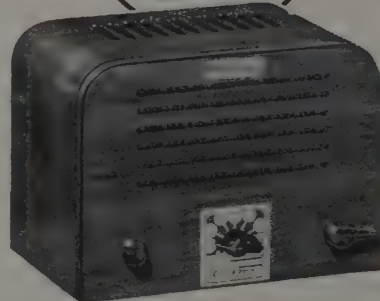
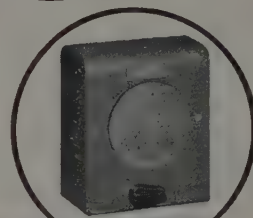
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Seedburo products are well known. There are over 400 different items of Equipment and Supplies . . . used in testing and handling grain, seed, beans, flour, coffee, tobacco, sugar, soap, starch and others. All merchandise fully guaranteed. Write today for your copy of Seedburo Catalog and Reference Book.

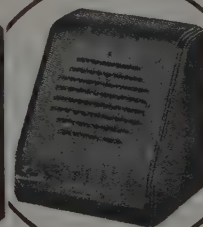
IT WILL GO TOMORROW!



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 WILL THE
 JONES ORDER
 GO OUT?**



CALL-A-PHONE Recommended for businesses that require simple installations. You may start with one Master Station and one Sub-Station. Priced from \$55.00 and up. Write for circular giving complete information.



FLASH-A-CALL

This system furnishes much greater volume. It is particularly adaptable for larger plants and gives instant, complete plant coverage. It is today's most complete, most practical system. Prices range from \$57.75 and up.

SEEDBURO
 EQUIPMENT COMPANY

620 BROOKS BUILDING • CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

FEW GRAIN elevators are saved from incipient blazes without a bountiful supply of water. A deep cistern full of rain water affords a joyful relief when fire is discovered.

PRIVATE enterprise functioning freely in the United States and Canada won the war by producing a volume of munitions impossible to the totalitarian governments.

WESTERN KANSAS and the Pan-handle sections of Oklahoma and Texas not having been favored with their usual precipitation are trying to help the Crop Killers Union with a dust storm.

FASTER elevating legs and ample power to operate them at capacity have helped shippers to load box cars quickly and make delivery on time, without returning to the elevator every evening to load another car.

DISTRIBUTING spouts which find great delight in mixing different kinds of grain in the same bin should be replaced by modern equipment which can be depended upon to give you perfect control. Shipments of mixed grain earn heavy discounts.

DUST collectors of improved design are now available to cope with any condition, so there is little excuse for the operator of an alfalfa meal mill to lay himself open to suits for damages by neighboring property owners alleging menace to their health.

THE LATEST reduction in the amount of wheat distillers will be permitted to use in the production of beverage alcohol should help the bread eaters to get enough to satisfy their hunger, altho the Government is ordering an increase to 80 per cent of flour extracted from wheat.

MORE FIRES are known to start in the cupola after closing hours because oilers generally dislike to go way up there in the dark to lubricate the bearings. Hot journals have always been known to start more fires than any other factor altho automatic oiling cups are still obtainable.

LABOR is becoming more plentiful, so farmers will soon be looking for tested seed of quality. High prices and strong demand is stimulating the planting of a record acreage of all grains. Grain merchants who stock a bountiful supply of choice varieties should have greatly increased receipts at harvest time.

THE FEDERAL price control agencies have lost all patience with the holders of wheat and taken time to announce, "There will be no increase in wheat ceilings in the immediate future." However, growers are not sure of this and are still waiting for the annual assessment day to speed up the marketing of surplus grain.

FORMER grain traders are flocking to the cotton pit on the Chicago Board of Trade; and since an increase in the volume of speculation in any commodity usually is accompanied by higher prices it may be that the Southern cotton planters will have to thank the Chicago Board of Trade for a better and higher market.

THE REQUEST by the Government that the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade curb trading in rye for the May delivery seems to have been based on the erroneous assumption that speculation in that cereal is excessive, in view of the report by the business conduct committee that there are neither concentrated nor extensive holdings on either the short or the long sides of the rye future.

FATAL ACCIDENTS in grain elevators have been so numerous the last year as to call for a studied discussion of Practical Safety Precautions at every meeting of grain elevator operators. No one wants to lose a limb or a life, but few do anything to prevent accidents. When you learn of an elevator accident or a hazard, write us full particulars for publication. You may save the life of a friend or one of your own limbs.

WITH ALMOST enough feed in the country as a whole there will be local spots of acute shortage, according to the Feed Industry Council. The supply of feed is calculated to maintain the present productive feeding rates of 95 to 97 per cent of the present livestock population. The shortage will force withdrawal of wheat from the flour barrel to the feed bin, a reduction in the rate of feeding or considerable liquidation of livestock.

THE LATEST order by the Interstate Commerce Commission taking box cars from domestic shippers and reserving them for export grain is more drastic than anything we have seen during the war, which is now long since over. The purpose is to feed foreign lands. But if our domestic economy is paralyzed by strikes, price ceilings and restrictions on transportation America may be rendered powerless to aid anyone, even ourselves.

THE OPA has authorized an adjustment of the discount on sample oats because they are musty of 2 cts. a bushel from the base price. This is effective Feb. 11. It is not often that the protests of the organized trade bring such quick results, but cumulated discounts have never been favored by the trade. Indefinite rules for classifying grain of any kind reminds us that the old rubber rules of the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission with the term "reasonably dry" or "reasonably clean" were discarded many years ago.

CHICAGO, 4, ILL, FEBRUARY 13, 1946

WE THANK you most sincerely for the many trade news items sent us for publication in the Journal.

WEEVIL have always preferred the dirty elevator which was a stranger to insecticides and busy brooms.

CAREFULLY coopered box cars do not waste choice grain in a futile effort to ballast the tracks of its owner.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who installed a modern grain drier last year realized a pleasing profit from its continual operation.

PRICE-FIXING is disclaimed by the planners at Washington whose new shibboleth of price control, implying superior wisdom on their part is just as dangerous as the nostrums tried out in ancient times in China and Rome, that failed. No one need be a prophet to predict that their alleged control will be merely a gradual raising of prices, now here now there, in attempt to hold the support of the voters.

EIGHTY per cent extraction it is said will during the next five months deprive the livestock of the United States of 750,000 tons of feed.

GETTING a grain tight box car is again becoming almost as difficult as securing a pair of nylons or a white shirt with full length tails.

ONE solution of the flour extraction problem is to ship abroad the 80 to 85 per cent grade, while retaining the patent flour for our own people.

ALTHO the U. S. Court of Appeals in the case of 24 Detroit window washers said it was impossible "for us to entertain the concept that window cleaning becomes interstate commerce" the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the decision and held the men performing this service came under the Wage and Hour law. This pernicious doctrine would operate against the exemption of country elevators in the "area of production."

A HOOSIER of 22, who was neither a loafer nor a shirker, tried to help in the operation of a country elevator, and in following instructions went to the dark cupola without shutting off the power. As he approached the unguarded cog wheels they sank their teeth in the young man's coat tail and pulled him into their grinding grasp. When they got him out they found two vertebrae in his neck were broken. He was buried last week. Please do not postpone protecting the moving machinery of your plant.

OBSERVING CUSTOMERS have more than a purchasing value to every elevator whose helpers cast caution to the winds and go to lunch leaving a can of tar on a heated stove. An Illinois elevator was saved from the flames as was noted in our first January number because the customer observed the fire was raging in the office from which he was barred and notified the fire department which quickly extinguished the burning tar. All fires are credited with having a small beginning and spread so rapidly they do not often wait for elevator employees to return from lunch. An observing customer is a valuable asset.

IN THE PIONEER days of the grain trade when every country buyer bought grain by kind, he never thought of buying grain by grade, and in the early days of the Journal we were frequently bitterly criticized for defending discounts for low grade shipments. Today every country shipper recognizes that grade No. 2 or better of every grain has greater value than No. 4 or sample grade and does not expect to receive top grade prices for off-grade consignments. More bins allow careful classifying receipts; more cleaners and driers facilitate and encourage the removal of screenings and chaff so that the returns from every shipment are more satisfactory and more profitable to the shipper.

A Confusing Mess

The armed forces of the Axis stopped fighting long ago and even the Japs have surrendered everywhere, but the Washington bureaucrats are still laboring under the impression that the war has not ended and they persist in issuing contradictory orders and bulletins that increase the confusion in the grain and feed trades to the utter distraction of citizens who are eager to comply with the government's rules and regulations, but fail to get a clear understanding of what the government wants.

The trouble seems to be that too many bureaus have authority to issue orders even though they have no understanding of the problems confronting the nation. The disgusted flour millers are thoroughly convinced that the people do not care to eat black bread even though it may assist the champions of lend-lease to export more patent flour. If the conflicting agencies could get together and simplify their orders and restrictions so that all processors would have a clear understanding of what the government is trying to do, there might be more harmonious cooperation not only among the various autocrats but also more distributors and consumers would be trying to attain the end desired by the bureaucrats. The conflicting orders not only bewilder merchants and processors but also confuse the bureaucrats in the next department. It is just as our Minnesota correspondent says — "an awful, confusing mess."

All representatives of the Department of Agriculture seem to be agreed that we need more grain and feedstuffs of every variety if we are to continue to sustain the great number of live stock which farmers generally supposed were what the government wanted. If the government had a well-planned economy and members of the trade knew definitely what it is attempting to accomplish, then it might be in position for all interested in production and processing to render real assistance in attaining the end announced.

A survey of 278 eastern feed manufacturers shows that their supply of grain is diminishing so rapidly they must soon close their mills. This is sure to result in starving a large number of livestock, but the government seems convinced that it must continue to keep its ceiling prices on American grown grain and to deny our enterprising manufacturers the right to import. The prevailing sentiment is that the sooner government control of prices is ended, the sooner will the influence of supply and demand bring about orderly conditions in the grain and feed trade. The prevailing discord among the bureau heads is surely discrediting the government's ability to solve the marketing tangle and discouraging everyone in the business.

The C.C.C. has obtained priorities in securing transportation service which makes it difficult for private enterprise to get cars even though raw materials were obtainable.

And to think that another edict to be known as the millfeed order is stewing at Washington restricting its distribution and use to 66½ per cent of last year's rate. At the behest of the government, farmers have started large numbers of livestock, now they are to be permitted to use only two-thirds of the amount of feed they used last year. Will they pay any attention to government production goals hereafter?

O. P. A. Enforcement

SIOUX CITY, IA.—Judge Graven of the U. S. district court on Jan. 30 gave the O.P.A. judgment against the Onawa Milling Co., Onawa, \$4,774.14; Pratt Grain Co., Sloan, \$4,089.96; Sloan Grain Co., Sloan, \$1,423.30; Castana Grain Co., Castana, \$1,128.47, and R. G. Ward, Marshalltown, \$868.83. The Des Moines district office of the O.P.A. charged that the grain companies obtained over-ceiling prices on corn by adding carrying charges for periods during which the grain was not stored; by adding interest charges prohibited by O.P.A. regulations; by selling on an f.o.b. basis and then adding a delivery charge, and by taking shrinkage losses in violation of regulations. Judge Graven enjoined the Hampton Feed & Milling Co., of Hampton, and the Big Grain Products of West Union from violating O.P.A. regulations.

Two More Explosions of Grain Dust

Altho grain elevator operators generally are thoroughly convinced fine grain dust is sure to explode when suspended in air and exposed to a spark or a flame, a few still doubt the explosibility of dirt found in every grain handling plant.

On Feb. 4 the 12 inch walls around the top stories and a corner of the roof of the Russell Miller Milling Co.'s mill in Buffalo, N. Y., were blown out. The building was damaged \$20,000, but no one was hurt. Manager R. J. Harrington credited a spark from a hot journal with straying into a suction spout and igniting the dust there and blowing off the roof at end of the spout. A small fire was started but easily extinguished.

On Feb. 9th an explosion of grain dust in the Fehr Brewery, in Louisville, Ky., blew out a number of windows. No one was injured and the damage to the building did not exceed \$1,100.

An efficient dust collecting equipment and a clean grain handling department helps to correct this hazard. The fine dust must be removed or it will explode when conditions are favorable.

Ohio Convention at Toledo

For three days meetings will be held at Toledo.

Sunday, Feb. 24, on account of the critical condition of the feed situation, a feed conference of the feed manufacturers and country grain dealers will be held at 3:00 p.m., ballroom Secor Hotel with Fritz Frederick presiding. Walter Berger, Washington, D. C., will be with us to lead the discussion.

Monday, Feb. 25.—An exceptionally strong program has been provided covering topics of vital interest to the grain and feed trade.

Banquet, the best ever and entertainment.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.—Discussion of the present status of O.P.A. conditions, the soy bean contracts as to future bookings, the Wage and Hour Law, Federal Taxes, and Reconversion Problems.—Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, C. S. Latchaw, Sec'y.

Washington Dinner of National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges

Commodity exchanges attuned to the times have a definite place in the American distribution system and can render vital service in this postwar period of readjustment, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson declared at a dinner of the National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.

The dinner was attended by high government officials, Senators and Congressmen identified with agriculture and marketing, farm leaders, officers of the country's leading commodity and security exchanges, and other business leaders.

Former Senator Samuel D. Jackson of Indiana, who was recently appointed Governor of the Associated Commodity Exchanges, spoke on the Association's program of self-regulation, research and education.

ODY H. LAMBORN, President of the Association and a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, presided at the dinner. He characterized commodity exchanges as "the veritable foundation stone of all commerce dependent upon basic raw materials."

New government agriculture and marketing policies should be set up "in harmony with the fact that the competitive free marketing system is the best system for the greatest number of our society," Senator Jackson declared. "When the National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., and its constituent members, established this office of Governor for the Associated Commodity Exchanges, it entered no new field except that it made public manifestation of its bona fide determination that the Commodity Exchanges must operate in the

interest of the public good, and thereby deserve to be as free as possible from unnecessary or unwise interference and restraint.

"The war food program and events prior thereto brought with them a wide range of government activities in the management of prices, particularly of farm products, as a result of which, the role of free markets in establishing prices and equalizing demand and supply was severely restricted and some markets were closed altogether. I believe that these markets are of sufficient importance that they are entitled to be healthy and free from unnecessary restriction, and therefore entitled to the sympathetic attention of anyone who could protect them from impairment or extinction.

"Plans for the commodity economy for the future should as far as possible leave the markets free and the values to rise or fall by the competitive forces of demand and supply. Given rigid price fixing and a too tightly controlled government economy and the commodity markets may be lost to the country.

"In the determination of the future agricultural policies the commodity exchanges must assume a cooperative role and they must be ready to play an effective part in perfect harmony with the general welfare. This we are determined to do."

MR. LAMBORN said, "commodity exchanges facilitate the movement of the farmers products and provide the compass on which every processor using basic raw material, every distributor, every merchant, and every banker, must depend in order to chart his commercial course. It is obvious that the fixing of a price on basic raw commodities calls for the fixing of the price of all products processed from these raw products. It is clear that if our commerce "is bound in chains it cannot have the necessary flexibility to maintain maximum efficiency and

maximum benefits either in production or consumption."

Among those prominent in the commodity exchanges and allied fields who attended were Harry C. Schaack, President, Chicago Board of Trade; Richard F. Uhlmann, Vice President, Chicago Board of Trade; Fred H. Clutton, Chicago Board of Trade; B. J. O'Dowd, Second Vice President, Board of Trade of Kansas City; Isaac Witkin, President, New York Cocoa Exchange; George Shutte, Vice President, New York Cocoa Exchange; Fred H. Silence, President, New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc.; Hugh Reid, Vice President, New York Produce Exchange; Julius Baer, Counsel, Commodity Exchange, Inc.; Frank Theis, President, Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co.; Herman Fakler, Millers National Federation; Robert Schaefer, Pillsbury Flour Mills; Ernest W. Greene, Vice President, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Ass'n; Fred G. Taylor, President, U. S. Beet Sugar Ass'n; R. B. Bowden, Executive Secretary, National Grain Trade Council; Clarence J. Bourg, American Sugar Cane League; Dudley Smith, Porto Rican Sugar Ass'n; W. E. Maloney, Buffalo Corn Exchange; P. M. Clarke, Hutchinson Board of Trade; C. W. Maibucher, Indianapolis Board of Trade; and G. H. Williamson, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help shippers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated for free publication car initials, No., place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking cars:

B. & O. 17232 passed thru Hallsville, Ill., to Clinton, over Illinois Central, Feb. 16, leaking very badly at door post.—Tom L. Johnston.

Southern 156529 passed thru Maroa, Ill., on Illinois Central at 2 p. m., Jan. 23 leaking yellow corn badly.—L. M. Scott.

Wabash 46057 was leaking a stream of grain near the door Nov. 27 at Red Cloud, Neb.—Geo. Cunningham, Continental Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Milwaukee 88942 was leaking a stream of grain Nov. 27 at end of the car, at Red Cloud, Neb.—Geo. Cunningham, Continental Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Exemption of Co-operative

The United States Court decided in favor of the Jamestown Farmers Union Federated Co-op Transportation Ass'n in the suit brought by the Interstate Commerce Commission to enjoin alleged violations of the Interstate Commerce Act.

The court held: Where a federation of farmers owned and operated co-operative ass'ns possessed no greater powers or purposes than member co-operatives and such federation was engaged exclusively in interstate transportation by motor vehicle of livestock for member co-operatives, and, on return trips, of merchandise from one member co-operative to other member co-operatives, which sold from 3 to 14 per cent thereof to non-farmers, such federation was exempt from Interstate Commerce Act, the service performed by it did not include receipt of property at a farm or from a farmer.—151 Fed. 2d 403.

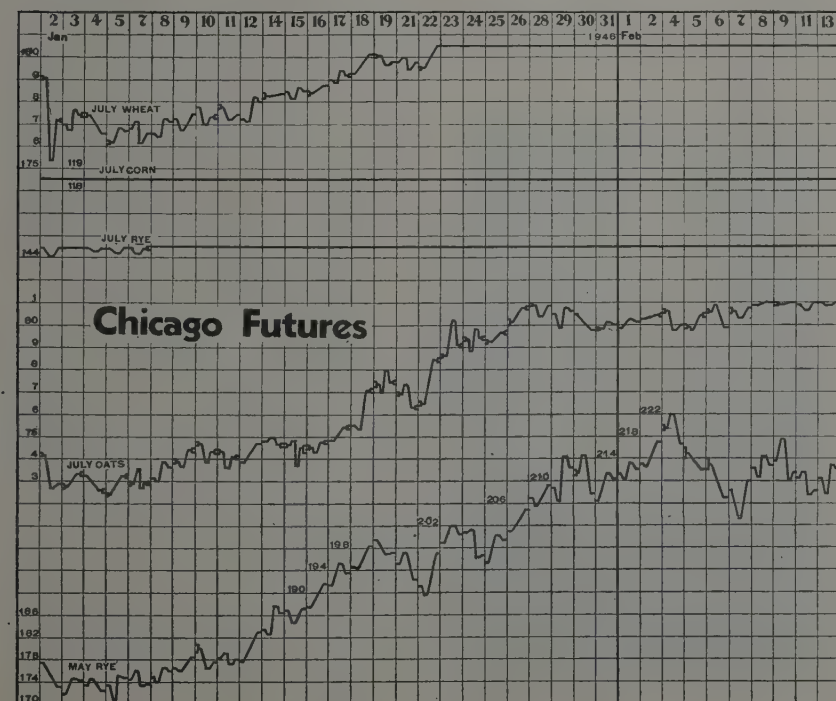
MILLS ground 268,781,010 bus wheat during the 5 months prior to Dec. 1, against 232,910,920 bus during the like period of 1944, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

THE BLACK stem rust quarantine was amended effective Feb. 1, to add Kansas to the protected states, the Sec'y of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson announced.

Charts of July Futures to Be Discontinued

The Chicago Board of Trade prices for wheat, corn, oats and rye for the July delivery having reached ceilings, and remaining there without fluctuation, publication of the charts for those futures will be discontinued.

Rye for May delivery will be charted on the same reduced scale as in the chart below, 4 cents for each space.



Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Unfair Ceiling on Sorghum

Grain & Feed Journals: The present OPA regulations on grain sorghums are most unfair. I still see no justice in having a ceiling in one producing area of \$2.31, and \$2.16 in another producing area.

Dockage is not included under present OPA ceilings, so I think that it would be changed to provide as in wheat "free of dockage."

Take a car No. 4 yellow milo 16.4 moisture, the discount would be 3c, but a car No. 4 milo, 12% moisture, grading No. 4 account foreign material your discount would be 4c. Do you think a car of dry No. 4 in worth less than high moisture No. 4? I don't. What do you want to do about that?—G. E. Blewett, Fort Worth, Tex.

More Sweet Potatoes for Stock Feed

Grain & Feed Journals:—The U. S. Sugar Corp'n is starting the largest starch mill in the world near Okeechobee to make starch from sweet potatoes and will use all that can be grown on more than 5,000 acres. They have developed a new variety that grows, at least some of them, as large as a gallon bucket. They use over 200,000 gallon of water a day drawn from this largest lake in America, all in one state. After it has answered its purpose it is filtered and pumped back into the lake, more pure when it is used through the mill.

The pulp from the sweet potatoes is dried with high powered hydraulic presses, and then made into a stock feed. They claim that all farm stock relish it and it has high feeding value, thus they have added another stock feed to that already made by the sugar mills and from citrus fruit canneries. This makes a good filler for dairy and other cattle feed and has some value as a hog and horse feed. Florida now produces more cattle than any state except Texas, and for a lot less cost per head.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Why Producers Hold Surplus Stocks

Grain & Feed Journals.—Producers will not be inclined to market their surplus stocks of grain held on farms despite any amount of urging, under the present industrial strife, but will be content to await developments. Naturally, they are wondering how we can have all-out food production if they are unable to get tools and new equipment, which they so urgently need. Every citizen must be alarmed at the chaotic disorder of our domestic economy. No branch of our government is in harmony with another. Endless delays—delays. Congress, faced with a national crisis, and a call for action, is unable to act. Due to political expediency, important issues are sidetracked.

All this in face of a long period of prosperity which is in sight, provided our production can meet the tremendous demand which has been accumulating in the past years. Teamwork and statesmanship are now very essential. Production is the key to prosperity, and to entrust any part of the production of goods into the hands of politicians is economic suicide. Under free economy, goods and prices are determined by the natural laws of economics—the law of supply and demand.

The merchandising of grain has been relegated to the archives. Instead we have lease, barter, and exchange. Those who have nothing

to swap automatically become members of the C.A.I.C. club—no initiation fee required.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

OPA Discriminating Against Country Shippers

Grain & Feed Journals:—Reports come to us that distillers and others wanting corn are sending trucks to the country, buying ear corn at farm ceilings, shell, haul and load on cars, then ship out of the country. Country shipper cannot legally meet this competition although O.P.A. says others can do it as they are processors. At the same time W.F.A. says distillers cannot use No. 1, 2 or 3 corn—so what? It gets tougher and tougher for the country shipper.—Derby Grain Co., Topeka, Kans.

Puzzled by Rye and Soybean Mess

Grain and Feed Journal: Being a subscriber would like to ask you a few questions.

Just what do you think those birds will do with grain ceilings? Have you any idea? Suppose you have noticed Chicago May rye running around like a runaway engine.

Note the flour and feed order, the protein meal situation. Have tried for months to purchase a car of soybean oilmeal—but can't. Would you know where we could buy a car or two of soybean meal?

Last year we did buy one car soybean from Swift's, and one from Pillsbury's—but they say they won't sell us this year. All they had to do, which they did do, was to draw a draft on the car. It was paid at once.

What's wrong with this whole mess? Wish you could help me diagnose above queries.

Well, here is hoping you can assist us!

We are just a little outfit, wife and four kiddies, World War I vet. Been in business 15 years. This is the worst I have seen in our inability to buy almost anything. Let's hear!—Gazett Seed & Feed, John M. Gazett, Rice, Minn.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Feb. 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Feb. 25, 26. Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Secor Hotel, Toledo, O.

Mar. 4—Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, Spencer Hotel, Marion, Ind.

Apr. 25, 26, 27. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Los Angeles, Cal.

May 2, 3. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 14, 15. Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Tex.

May 24. Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

June 7. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash.

June 11, 12, 13. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Atlanta, Ga.

June 17, 18, 19. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Pennsylvania Hotel, New York, N. Y.

July 29, 30. National Hay Ass'n, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Buyers and Sellers Must Deposit 10 Per Cent

Directors of the Duluth Board of Trade recently adopted a resolution whereby buyers as well as sellers will be required to post a cash deposit as security in sales of "To Arrive" and "For Shipment" in the Duluth market for contracts that provide for delivery after Aug. 31, 1946, or fail to designate a specific delivery date.

It provides that effective close of market Feb. 1, and continuing until further notice that both buyer and seller in the sales "To Arrive or For Shipment" and for providing the delivery after Aug. 31, 1946 shall deposit with the Secretary of the Ass'n an amount equal to ten percent of the price involved and stipulated in each such contract, or in event no price is stipulated, based on the closing cash market quotation for such grain on the day the contract is made.

This action also applies to all contracts for sale "To Arrive or For Shipment" from the country and subject to the same requirements.

When contracts to which deposits have been made have been completed the Board of Trade shall upon joint written request of the parties return the amount of the deposit previously made. Fulfillment of any portion of a contract shall receive return of the portion of the deposit applicable thereto.—F. G. C.

Harry Lobdell Passes On

Harry H. Lobdell, 80, an active member of the Chicago Board of Trade and long a partner in Lamson Brothers & Co., grain commission and stock brokerage firm, died Feb. 4th in the Passavant Hospital, Chicago. He had spent over thirty years in the grain business of Chicago and had won many friends. While a modest man, he made hosts of friends and was highly regarded and valued especially because of his many kindly acts. In passing he leaves many admiring friends.

SHORTAGES of essential fertilizers will seriously affect the size of the crops harvested throughout the world in 1946. The over-all shortage for 1945-46, excluding the needs of the Far East, is currently estimated at approximately 1,000,000 short tons of plant food. The shortage is particularly acute in European countries. Shortages of fertilizer materials are indicated in varying degrees, however, in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.—U. S. D. A.



Harry H. Lobdell, Chicago, Deceased

Illinois Convention Told Controls Must Continue

The 43d annual convention of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n was held Feb. 5 and 6 in the Pere Marquette Hotel at Peoria, Ill.

Pres. L. E. Riley called the first session to order Tuesday afternoon. Rev. Angus Hull invoked divine guidance.

An address of welcome by Floyd L. Barlow, pres. of the Peoria Board of Trade, was responded to by J. W. Ainsworth of Mason City.

Sec'y Lawrence Farrow of Bloomington presented the following report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY FARLOW

Since the last Annual Convention of this Association two years ago we have witnessed the victorious ending of the world's most devastating war. During that conflict all nations of the earth were impressed with the courage, cunning and ingenuity of American fighting men; the enormous productive capacity of American factories and farms; and with the inventive genius of American engineers and scientists. No less impressive was the precision with which our distributing agencies performed the duties assigned to them. Country grain elevators form an important link in that distribution system, and the records show that they made their full contribution to the victory effort.

The many restrictions imposed upon industry to promote the successful prosecution of the war, brought additional responsibilities upon your State Association. As restrictive regulations were promulgated by O.P.A., O.D.T. and other government agencies, we assumed the responsibility of passing these regulations on to our member companies, with interpretations of those sections that applied to our industry. All of this work has been carried on in addition to the regular association service.

Our farmers elevators have prospered throughout the war years, and have proven that they occupy an important position in the field of Agricultural economies in war or in peace, in inflation or depression. Five of these companies have now passed their Fiftieth Anniversary and have started on their second half-century much stronger in finance, facilities and membership than when organized.

Our 1946 Directory, which is just off the press, contains the names of 354 farmers elevator companies in the State with elevators and warehouses at 431 stations. These companies are so distributed throughout the surplus grain production areas that there is scarcely a grain farm in the State that does not have the benefit of farmers elevator competition at some nearby station.

A SURVEY of farmers elevator operations indicates that the year 1945 was a banner year in the volume of business handled and profits earned. It is estimated that the 354 companies handled approximately 25,000,000 bus. of grain during the year and \$25,000,000 worth of grain supplies. Profits before dividends and taxes amounted to about three and one-half million dollars. Seventy per cent of the companies are now organized to pay patronage refunds and at least 60% made some patronage refund on business handled in 1945. Patronage distribution amounted to about one million dollars. Dividends on stock amounted to about \$750,000.00 and income taxes \$600,000.00, leaving more than a million dollars to add to surplus. The average financial position of farmers elevator companies in Illinois is much better now than ever before. Ninety per cent of the companies are in a position to operate without borrowed money except in seasons of peak movement.

RECENTLY there has been much agitation with respect to treatment of co-operative associations, including some of our farmers, elevator companies, under the Federal Revenue Act. It has been charged that co-operatives receive preferential treatment. In this connection, I wish to state that this association has never at any time asked for any special favors in the way of government appropriations or discriminatory laws. The above statistics showing more than one-half million dollars of federal income taxes paid by farmers elevators for the year of 1945 shows that these companies do not escape taxation.

There are two types of co-operatives that must be considered in this connection. First, there is the co-operative company organized for pecuniary profit which distributes its profits from year to year in a manner that best carries out the policy of the company which is to provide the best market possible for the members' produce. These companies differ from regular corporations in that they have a provision in their articles of incorporation and/or by-laws, permitting a distribution of a part of their earnings on a patronage basis. Before closing their books for the year they are fair policy to provide funds for the payment of a reasonable dividend on the capital stock, to set aside a reasonable amount in the surplus

for permanent financing, and, if a balance remains, to distribute that amount the customers on a patronage basis.

MOST OF THE farmers elevator companies in Illinois belong to that class of co-operatives. There is no reason why these companies should be treated any special treatment for such co-operative companies. They make income tax returns under exactly the same laws, rules and regulations that apply to other corporations and pay taxes on net earnings at the same rate paid by other corporations. It is true that these companies deduct amounts distributed as patronage dividends from gross profits to arrive at the net profit for income tax purposes. This is covered by rulings of the Revenue Department which hold that such amount is in addition to the price of produce purchased, and for that reason is a part of the cost of sales. The producer who receives the refund must include it in his net income from the sale of the produce so that the amount does not escape taxation.

There is little difference in this method of accounting and that of a regular corporation which adopts a profit-sharing bonus system for employees. Many regular corporations set apart a percentage of the year's earnings to be distributed to the employees on a bonus basis, and the amount so distributed is deducted from gross profit for income tax purposes. The only difference in the two systems is in one case the distribution is made to the customer, and in the other case it is made to the employees. It might also be pointed out that many country grain elevators owned jointly by more than one investor, operate on a partnership basis. Partnerships do not pay Federal Income Taxes as a unit, but each partner reports and pays income tax on that part of the profits distributed to him. When all of these things are considered I do not believe it can be said that farmers elevator companies operating on a patronage dividend basis receive any special consideration in the matter of federal taxation.

IT IS TRUE that Section No. 101 of the Revenue Act provides for exemption from income tax for farmers co-operative associations organized and operating on a non-profit basis, but in order to qualify for exemption under that section, the association may not earn and retain any profits that accrue to the benefit of the stockholders in excess of 8% on the capital stock. To qualify under this section, an association must certify to the fact that it is operating on a non-profit basis, on Form No. 1028 which is provided by the Revenue Department. If this form is approved, the Revenue Department issues a letter of exemption. Some co-operative associations have had the impression that once a letter of exemption is issued the company is permanently exempt from income taxes. That is not the case. A letter of exemption only recognizes the exempt status of an association in the year for which it is issued.

THE EXEMPTION of non-profit associations from income taxes is not of serious consequence, since it naturally follows that where there is no income there could be no income tax. There may have been some abuses of this section of the act, which should be corrected, but surely the accounting is handled in accordance with the intent of the act and the discrimination cannot be of serious consequence.

During the past two years we have been handicapped in making personal contacts with our members on account of the limitation of transportation facilities. We appreciate the splendid co-operation of all of our members in handling important association business by mail.

ONE OF THE important activities of the association has been the servicing of our schedule insurance contracts with the New Amsterdam Casualty Co. Under these contracts one hundred forty companies are provided with Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability Insurance and related coverages, including manlift, property damage, Occupational Disease, Burglary-Robbery and Contractual Liability. Total payrolls reported by these companies for 1945 amounted to approximately one million dollars. So far as we know all claims that have been reported have been satisfactorily handled. We have also serviced the handling of about one hundred Fidelity Bonds covering officers and managers of farmers elevator companies.

TRANSPORTATION is always one of the major problems of the country grain trade. This has been especially true during the period covered by this report. In co-operation with Mr. W. E. Culbertson of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n and C. H. Stout, chairman of our Joint Transportation Committee, we have endeavored to secure for the country grain trade in Illinois the best service possible. We have used our influence to insure the continuation of competitive corn rates in areas where they were found to be desirable in pre-war years. We are now preparing certain recommendations to submit to the rail carriers to aid them in handling cross-country shipments of grain in the post-war era.

Your secretary has continued to serve as Chairman of the Grain Committee of the Midwest Shippers Advisory Board, and in that capacity has kept in close touch with grain car

supply and distribution problems. During the war period the rail carriers did an excellent job of handling the unprecedented traffic made necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. Included in that traffic was the handling of record breaking crops of grain and soybeans. There were temporary periods of car shortage from time to time, but for the most part these were of short duration and did not produce serious consequences. We regret to report that we are now facing the most serious car shortage since 1923.

This matter was thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the Shippers Advisory Board in Chicago last week. These discussions pointed to two causes for car shortage in the corn producing area. First, and of lesser importance, is the apparent let-down in efficiency on the part of both shippers and carriers. The records show that shippers are not as prompt in loading and unloading cars as they were under the pressure of war-time expediency. The records also show that the railroads are not moving traffic with the same dispatch. However, the principal, immediate and direct cause of car shortage in this section of the country is the enormous wheat export program instituted by the government. It is proposed to export some 225,000,000 bus. of wheat during the first six months of 1946. Since most of this wheat is now held in interior elevators and granaries, the original movement must be by rail. It is estimated that it will require 20 per cent of all the boxcars in this country to handle that traffic. Railroads serving this country are required by I.C.G. orders to deliver a definite quota of empty cars to Western railroads for wheat loadings. Naturally, this completely drains the car supply from railroads serving grain elevators in Illinois. While the feeding of hungry people in devastated countries is a humanitarian responsibility, we feel that the institution of this program on such a gigantic scale is poorly timed.

A few years ago your secretary was bonded and was given custody of the funds of the association on a checking account basis. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors the by-laws were amended to consolidate the office of Secretary and Treasurer in an officer to be known as Secretary-Treasurer, to be employed by the Board of Directors. Accordingly the financial report is included with this report as follows:

Income:	
FINANCIAL REPORT: FEB. 1, 1946	
Advertising	\$1,441.00
Dues	6,153.00
Income for Special Services	2,893.83
	<hr/>
	\$10,492.83
Expenses:	
Salaries	\$6,731.25
Traveling Expenses	566.00
Postage	224.23
Office Rent	300.00
Printing and Office Supplies	774.87
Telephone and Telegraph	306.61
Miscellaneous	158.97
Officers Expense	410.92
Taxes	23.91
Car Repairs and Supplies	166.18
Insurance	52.00
Social Security Taxes	45.39
Legal Services	300.00
Office Fixtures Depreciation	18.85
	<hr/>
	10,080.08
Net Income	<hr/>
	\$ 412.75

BANK STATEMENT	
Balance in Banks:	
Feb. 1, 1945	\$ 2,807.57
Deposits	11,399.19
	<hr/>
Total	\$14,206.76
Checks and Charges	10,871.19
	<hr/>
Balance Feb. 1, 1946	\$ 3,235.57

FINANCIAL STATEMENT	
ASSETS:	
Cash in Banks	\$3,235.57
Automobile	450.00
Books and Supplies	73.23
Office Fixtures	169.70
	<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 3,928.50
LIABILITIES:	
Tax Withheld on Wages	\$ 69.90
Surplus Account	3,858.60
	<hr/>
LIABILITIES	\$ 3,928.50

We have endeavored to impress upon the Association of American Railroads and the U.S. Department of Agriculture the necessity of handling this crop of corn during the winter months while the barnlots are frozen and the farmers have time to deliver corn in volume. The effects of this car shortage are far-reaching. Trucks are moving corn in large volume out of the regular channels. Trade people lose respect for O.P.A. regulations and black-market operations increase. Stocks of corn for essential industries are being depleted to the point where it will soon be necessary for the same government agencies that are deliberately creating an emergency, to impose freeze orders and other restrictions to correct the emergency.

ON OCT. 1, 1945, forty grain elevators and

many other larger shippers located on the T. P. & W. Railroad found their business seriously handicapped by the suspension of service on that road as a result of a labor dispute. On Oct. 9th, eighty-five representatives of interested shippers held a meeting at El Paso, and appointed a Shippers' Committee to attempt to negotiate a settlement. Your secretary was elected chairman of that committee.

During the four months that have elapsed we have exhausted every apparent avenue of approach, save one. We find this dispute to be entirely different from other current labor strikes, in that there is no economic issue involved. It is purely a matter of personal grievance. Naturally, both sides argue that they are supporting a policy of righteous principle. However, the fact that neither is willing to submit their dispute to disinterested parties for arbitration indicates that neither is too sure of the righteousness of his cause. The one remaining recourse is an appeal to the Courts. The T. P. & W. Railroad is a public utility. The Interstate Commerce Act, the Illinois Public Utility Act and the Common Law of the land all make it the legal duty of a public utility to serve its patrons. Many of the shippers have sufficient confidence in the capacity of the courts to protect their legal rights that they are preparing to institute a suit to compel operation.

Harry Hieser of Bloomington reported on the audit.

Insurance contracts were covered in a report by E. R. Heflin of Omaha, Neb.

The convention banquet was held that evening in the hotel ballroom, where entertainment was furnished by the Tremont Trio and a skating act.

A. K. Rowswell of Pittsburgh, the guest speaker, had as his topic "Laughing at the Clouds."

Wednesday morning's session was in charge of the Managers Club, Harold Steele of Fisher presiding.

Pres. Riley made his annual address.

RAE E. WALTERS, regional director of the O.P.A. at Chicago, delivered an able address on "Inflation—Boom—Bust," which is published elsewhere.

J. J. Hayden, Chicago, district manager of the car service division of the Ass'n of American Railroads, spoke on "Grain Car Supply and Distribution," giving much statistical data. He was not at all optimistic.

Mr. Hopkins, of the Western Ass'n of Railway Executives, pointed out how shippers not on the subsidized waterways indirectly pay part of the freight charges for the favored waterway shippers. His paper is published elsewhere.

At the officers and directors luncheon Elmer Nafziger of Springfield led a discussion on Keeping Stock Records.

The Managers Club luncheon was sponsored by the Peoria Board of Trade.

At the afternoon session the following resolutions were adopted and officers elected.

Resolutions Adopted

RESOLVED: That we extend a vote of thanks to the Convention Department of the Peoria Association of Commerce, the Pere Marquette Hotel, and the Peoria Board of Trade for their hospitality and hearty co-operation.

RESOLVED: That we vigorously protest the movement of empty box cars out of the corn belt at this time when conditions are favorable for the movement of corn in large volume. If cars are not provided for corn movement within the next five weeks the surplus will have moved by truck through unnatural channels to interior feed mills and the wet processors of corn that have been designated as essential industries will not be able to purchase supplies to insure their continuous operation. To avoid a crisis in the corn processing industry we insist that fair share of the nation's box cars be allocated to the surplus corn producing states without delay.

Officers Elected

Your Nominating Committee begs to report as follows: For: President: L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains; Vice-Pres.: J. W. Ainsworth, Mason City; Director of Dist. No. 1, 3 yr. term: V. C. Mitchell, Peru; District No. 2, 2 yr. term: Frank Barkley, Yorkville; District No. 3, 3 yr. term: E. T. Miller, Stanford; District No. 5, 2 yr. term: J. E. McCreery, Mason City; District No. 6, 3 yr. term: Lee Mellinger, Cerro Gordo.

CUBA has authorized payment of a subsidy on imports of 864,000 bags of United States flour for the first quarter of 1946. The rate is \$2 per 100 pounds on hard winter wheat flour.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Taft, Tex.—Local grain dealers predict a 20 per cent increase this year in grain acreage in the Taft area, based on the quantity of planting seed farmers in that area are buying.—H. N.

Evansville, Ind.—Growing wheat in the Tri-State area is looking very good at this time. The acreage is about the same as last year. Farmers are planning to plant a large corn acreage.—W. B. C.

Pasco, Wash.—A continued rain which is general thruout the county added more moisture to Franklin County wheat field. Wheat ranchers report the grain never looked better. The open winter has been fine for the growing plants.—F. K. H.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 9.—There is still some acreage of corn in the fields to be harvested, something very unusual in Illinois considering that we are only a few weeks away from Mar. 1, the date farmers term the starting of the fiscal farming year.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Seattle, Wash.—Washington farmers have seeded 75 per cent more winter wheat than in 1944 and 62 per cent more than average for the last 10 years. Winter wheat is estimated production for coming year at 61,000,000 bus. It was also reported officially that wheat seeding in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana is estimated at 5,432,000 acres, or 16 per cent more than last year and 41 per cent more than the 10-year average.—F. K. H.

Bushnell, Ill., Feb. 13.—New wheat has the usual brown color of this time of the year, but with the rains in the spring it will green up nicely again. But it looks like only about half of the fall wheat out now that was put out a year ago. Saw some farmers in fields near Adair, Ill., yesterday raking up corn stalks in corn fields and burning them, which is the earliest I have ever seen this done in February. It was just like spring here yesterday, but what a change today. We have over two inches of snow today.—Edwin C. Laux.

Clive, Ore.—Seed crops are becoming quite popular in this valley. L. V. Carlson near Summerville, last year raised and harvested a hundred acres of fescue grasses with English creeper and Trinity being the principal varieties. His land yielded 540 lbs. to the acre, which brought 54c per pound, or \$291.60 an acre, and nearly \$30,000 from the 100 acres. He made his first planting of the grasses eight years ago, and says the original tract returned a very satisfactory yield. He is so well satisfied that he will plant 60 more acres this year.—F. K. H.

Topeka, Kan.—Growing wheat in eastern Kansas looks good, but on Feb. 5 we had a dust storm over the dust bowl area that was the worst in ten years and made a lot of us very "dust damage conscious." The lack of top moisture this winter has made all that great wheat producing area susceptible to windstorm. As yet we have not heard as to just how much damage has been done, but undoubtedly it is considerable, and this is just the beginning of the blowing season. Account of the dry fall and winter, wheat did not get enough growth to furnish any ground covering to hold the loose earth.—F. A. Derby.

THE HONEY BEE is not a fertilizing agent for the common red clover and the failure of the seed crop might be attributed to the extinction of the "bumble" bee.

GREECE has been allocated 3,000 tons, metric, of soybean oil by the U.S.D.A. in consideration of export permits for an equal quantity of olive oil to the United States.

CANADIAN flour mills ground 9,657,932 bus. of wheat in December, against 9,030,913 bus. in December, 1945. For the calendar year the grind totaled 111,277,878 bus., against 107,303,854 for 1944, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Training Veterans to Manage an Elevator

(Continued from Front Cover Page)

at Leyte in the Philippine Islands he received the serious shrapnel wounds which eventually led to his Army discharge.

Before entering service Cal, 35, was a physical education instructor at the University of Minnesota for six summer sessions, and he spent a good bit of time in the merchandising business. According to Cal, "I'm thru with going to school; I'm going to get some practical experience now."

Roger P. Annan Resigns as Secretary

Secretary Roger P. Annan has announced that he will give up his active duties as secretary of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. For some time Mr. Annan has asked that he be relieved, and President F. Peavey Heffelfinger has considered, with other members of the Executive Committee, the possibilities of a successor for Mr. Annan.

Mr. Annan has been with the National Association for about six years. Prior to that time he was prominent in the grain trade of St. Louis over many years, and at one time served as president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. For some years he carried on the Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co., which had been established in St. Louis by his father.

While Mr. Annan will relinquish his duties as secretary of the National Ass'n, he will remain in the employ of the National Ass'n for some months, until his successor is acquainted with the details of the St. Louis office.



Roger P. Annan, St. Louis, Resigns as Sec'y of National Association

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Evansville, Ind.—Little corn is being delivered to the local mills and elevators.—W. B. C.

Denison, Ia.—There are 11,446 bus. of sealed corn in Crawford County, AAA office reported, the smallest amount sealed since 1936.—O. E. J.

Galveston, Tex.—All port grain elevator records were broken here in January when the Galveston Wharves Elevator "B" delivered over 7,000,000 bus. of bulk grain to vessels, E. H. Thornton, general manager of the wharves, announced.—H. N.

Austin, Tex.—Figures compiled here indicate there is only a third as much wheat in storage in Texas as a year ago. Wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses at a recent date showed there were 3,610,000 bus., compared with 10,500,000 at the same time a year ago.—H. N.

Duluth, Minn.—Shortage of box cars to move grain to terminal markets contributed to the small receipts during the month of January, totaling but 5,750,450 bus. Arrivals in the same month for 1944 were still less, 4,398,825 bus. Shipments last month amounted to 4,889,130 bus. as against 4,415,575 bus. a year ago. Elevator stocks of grain Jan. 31, were reported at 14,407,140 bus. compared with 25,479,445 bus. close of the month last year.—F. G. C.

Portland, Ore.—Early improvement in the box car situation, shortage of which has hampered wheat shipments to the Northwest, is now foreseen by Harold E. Sanford, chairman of the Portland advisory com'tee to the War Shipping Administration. Sanford, who said ship loadings were curtailed sharply because wheat could not be brought to ports, was advised by Senator Gordon (R., Ore.) that the Office of Defense Transportation is taking immediate steps to transfer 1100 to 1200 box cars to Western rail lines.—F. K. H.

Wheat Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	5,529,364	1,294,448	7,142,709	3,782,589
Chicago	1,020,000	1,462,000	1,813,000	1,828,000
Duluth				
Superior	2,926,315	1,855,410	2,659,050	1,380,695
Ft. Worth	1,462,000	992,600	932,400	1,437,800
Hutchinson	3,080,700	2,076,300		
Indianapolis	437,400	500,600	270,000	268,200
Kansas City	8,928,000	4,505,400	11,320,300	4,834,800
Milwaukee	28,800	33,600	29,830	150,720
Minneapolis	6,011,200	3,825,600	3,889,600	2,845,200
Omaha	2,208,390	918,700	3,561,000	789,400
Philadelphia	5,294,033	719,766	6,250,713	2,108,664
Portland	1,483,309	507,958	1,402,052	
St. Joseph	1,301,390	767,440	718,570	510,420
St. Louis	538,200		664,700	
Superior	1,842,359	654,157	1,451,585	510,079
Toledo	693,600	333,200	1,490,800	873,800
Wichita	2,507,400	1,781,600	3,366,000	1,875,100

Corn Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	228,049	1,156,305		1,060,832
Chicago	12,385,000	13,754,000	4,563,000	5,423,000
Duluth				
Superior	124,855	916,665	103,000	323,995
Ft. Worth	78,500	288,000		69,000
Hutchinson	3,750			
Indianapolis	1,885,300	2,756,400	924,800	1,915,900
Kans. City	2,731,900	6,165,900	1,813,500	3,385,500
Milwaukee	770,580	844,520	30,090	263,730
Minneapolis	3,422,400	4,408,000	2,448,000	3,252,800
Omaha	3,415,562	5,617,300	2,428,000	4,615,200
Philadelphia	173,629	63,949	101,249	225,956
Portland	59,115	61,373		
St. Joseph	890,560	2,156,000	517,440	1,300,640
St. Louis	1,579,300		816,000	
Superior	134,796	519,299	101,629	210,592
Toledo	860,800	635,200	1,490,900	873,800
Wichita	5,100	16,000	1,700	1,600

Evansville, Ind.—Flour mills in the Tri-State area report their stocks of wheat at this time are the lowest in years. In the event that movements of wheat are curtailed, many of the mills will be greatly handicapped, and some of them will be forced to close down for the time being.—W. B. C.

Spokane, Wash.—Unless the present car situation in this territory is alleviated, it will seriously curtail operations of flour mills, feed mills, as well as loading of ships at Pacific N. W. ports. Although recognizing the acute box car shortage thruout the nation we feel that a fair distribution will relieve the situation in this territory.—F. K. H.

Boise, Ida.—Idaho grain and storage on Jan. 1 was approximately one-fifth lower than a year ago; stocks total 337,076 tons. The total was made up of 18,340,000 bus. of wheat, of 599,000 bus. of corn; 5,099,000 bus. of oats; 7,700,000 bus. of barley and 41,000 bus. of rye. The wheat was 17 per cent less than last year and corn 27 per cent less than '45 reserves.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash. Feb. 6.—Fifty per cent of the wheat in warehouses in the area has not been moved, according to announcement of AAA officials. Little of the 2,500,000 bus. in farm storage in Walla Walla County has been sold. It is estimated that from 75 to 90 per cent of the wheat in public storage no longer belongs to the growers, but is owned chiefly by the millers and Coast dealers, who have not been able to ship it out. There is enough wheat in Pacific Northwest to supply the normal demands, until a new crop is available, according to announcement of Shaffer-Preston Milling Co. "We believe the limit is well known so that above normal demands can be controlled, probably will be. In speaking of a demand above normal we have in mind the Government whole-wheat export program which for the moment has been set up as 8 million bushels per month. Many times in recent weeks mills have been threatened with a shortage of wheat. At the moment we have sufficient supply." Grain dealers say that some of the wheat held by growers from the market is to guard against the contingency of a freeze-out and the necessity for reseedling. Another 30 days should make it evident if the wheat will be needed for that purpose. A substantial volume of wheat has been moved out in recent weeks in open gondola cars because of shortage of box cars.—F. K. H.

Oats Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	2,035,231	71,912	756,112	
Chicago	4,399,000	579,000	3,682,000	1,130,000
Duluth				
Superior	2,325,365	1,239,680	1,388,820	934,400
Ft. Worth	522,000	100,000	336,000	28,000
Indianapolis	632,500	175,000	707,500	255,000
Kansas City	1,245,000	218,000	1,388,000	134,000
Milwaukee	337,200	43,700	769,500	23,750
Minneapolis	7,864,800	3,499,200	8,256,000	3,505,400
Omaha	1,124,200	1,758,300	431,200	631,400
Philadelphia		26,829	315,000	28,146
Portland	140,646	181,192		
St. Joseph	387,040	205,320	134,520	44,840
St. Louis	555,600		819,200	
Superior	901,527	520,874	662,526	381,765
Toledo	338,100	63,000	848,400	62,500
Wichita	12,000	2,000	10,000	2,000

Barley Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	20,511	8,916		
Chicago	1,358,000	1,226,000	672,000	561,000
Duluth				
Superior	256,955	374,235	710,035	1,632,005
Ft. Worth	20,800	25,900		10,200
Hutchinson	4,800	38,400		
Indianapolis	46,000		6,000	
Kans. City	846,420	276,000	432,000	37,600
Milwaukee	2,683,700	2,832,112	825,660	843,480
Minneapolis	3,153,600	2,502,000	4,240,800	3,288,600
Omaha	394,000	162,018	458,300	402,000
Portland	123,361	398,981	92,986	
St. Joseph	140,600	93,100	76,000	13,300
St. Louis	211,800		17,600	
Superior	202,452	232,451	179,836	547,485
Toledo	94,500	64,500	1,500	18,000

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 15.—Our eastern Indiana elevators are handling more corn than they have handled for several years. One station last year which shipped in about 20,000 bu. of corn to supply feeders has already shipped out 19 cars of corn. Don't all of you wire in and want to buy this corn unless you have meat scraps, tankage or buttermilk to sell us. Money is not of much use in this business today.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. V-Pres.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 8.—Wheat should begin arriving in Portland and other Columbia River tidewater ports early next week from the Inland Empire, as the result of the westward movement of a large number of box cars. The Portland com'ltee made a request to Washington thru Fred Keiser, assistant director of O.D.T., for 300 cars a day for 30 days, a total of 9,000 to expedite the wheat movement. The shipment of wheat to starving foreign countries has been given a top priority rating.—F. K. H.

Hutchinson, Kan., Feb. 14.—Resulting from recent high winds, reports indicate many thousands of acres of growing wheat have been damaged. The harvest will give final results on some of the damaged acreage while other acreage will be planted to barley, oats or corn this spring. Moisture is needed generally over the west half of the State and we do not need more of those dust bearing winds; however, we have something to look forward to as we have March coming up and in the not too distant future. Locally we have a snow blanket at this writing, which is good as far as it goes.—O. E. Case, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Premium on Recleaned Oats

John B. Harman, Regional Price Attorney, San Francisco, states:

This office has been asked for an opinion as to whether there is a premium for recleaned oats in California, Nevada and Lake and Klamath Counties, Oregon. This request was submitted to Washington for an interpretation and we are now in receipt of the following Broadcast, dated January 21, 1946: "Question—Is the premium for recleaned oats provided in Table 1 (A) of Appendix A of Rev. Supp. 2 to FPR 2 applicable to oats grown in California, Nevada and in the Counties of Lake and Klamath, Oregon? Answer—No. Section 6 provides that oats grown in California and Nevada and in the Counties of Lake and Klamath, Oregon, are not required to be sold on grade, and the base prices provided in Section 6 (A) shall apply on all sales of such oats without discount or premium."

Soybean Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Chicago	385,000	279,000	614,000	485,000
Ft. Worth			8,400	
Indianapolis	3,260	249,600	83,200	94,400
Kansas City	141,100	30,600	438,600	482,800
Milwaukee	161,600	44,800		
Minneapolis	48,000	45,000		
Omaha	61,083	17,600	97,600	129,600
St. Joseph	42,000	133,000	15,750	43,750
St. Louis	163,200		284,800	
Toledo	572,000	158,400	161,600	36,800
Wichita	5,400	30,400		

Rye Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1945, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	635,950	193,542	120,000	
Chicago	278,000	307,000	73,000	956,000
Duluth-Sup'r	1,010		11,550	122,270
Ft. Worth	3,000			1,500
Hutchinson		4,500		
Indianapolis	5,400	52,200	3,600	73,800
Kansas City	43,500	22,500	22,500	37,500
Milwaukee	4,360	4,860	7,550	8,840
Minneapolis	291,200	140,800	235,200	352,000
Omaha	135,556	70,200	129,978	55,300
Philadelphia		76,182	6,583	36,874
St. Joseph	6,920	3,460	8,650	3,460
St. Louis	6,000		3,000	
Superior	1,042			8,571
Toledo			6,000	

Chemurgy or Chaos

I'm sure you all know "Chemurgy" is a coined word meaning the finding of new uses for farm products thru chemistry.

I've chosen as a title for my talk today "Chemurgy or Chaos" for the reason that I am convinced agriculture is approaching the most important decisions in all of its history. We are now in the post-war period in which there must be a new analysis of the relationship between agriculture, industry, and labor. Agriculture has already switched from the program of "scarcity" to a plan of "abundant production" and we probably will never again curtail production by paying the farmer not to produce. With the completion of our lend-lease agreements, exporting to the rest of the world will almost completely stop. Our Department of Agriculture already foresees these great surpluses.

Two decisions must be made within the coming year that will affect the very life of agriculture itself in this nation.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER INDUSTRY—First of these decisions is whether or not we shall scrap our new synthetic rubber industry: (developed mainly from grain during the war) which can consume yearly about 200,000,000 bus. of our surplus grains, and go back to using natural rubber that must be shipped half way around the world and is under the control of a world cartel.

ALCOHOL—Second is that 75 per cent of our pre-war production of industrial alcohol was from cheap blackstrap molasses, which is an offal of the sugar industry. This supply of blackstrap is likely to be entirely eliminated as a result of new chemical discoveries made during the war, and we must soon choose whether or not the domestic production of alcohol shall be made from the diminishing stocks of petroleum, or from the inexhaustible supplies of starch from our great surpluses of farm crops.

During the recent war the use of industrial alcohol expanded from about 110,000,000 gallons to about 650,000,000 gallons and future years can greatly expand this industry.

The production of chemicals from farm crops is the oldest branch of organic chemistry and occupies an important place in our modern economy. The farm depression following World War I brought forcibly to the attention of farmers, business men and scientists the need to expand the utilization of farm surpluses at home and there has been countless public discussions on the matter but little had actually been accomplished, however, until the necessities of the last war forced us into a great expansion in the production of industrial alcohol, vegetable oil, and industrial starches from domestic farm crops. Chemurgists and scientists are now confronted with the problem of converting these industries from war economy to peace economy.

There are no "tricks" or "sleight-of-hand" in chemistry and science, and progress is made simply by intelligent application of knowledge together with long hours and hard work.

There are three distinct divisions to this industry; first, of course, is the production of the farm crops or raw materials, a job that is done by some 6,000,000 farmers, each operating a little chemical plant of his own.

Second is the conversion of these crops into a relatively few primary chemicals such as ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, acetone, acetic acid, glycerol, lactic acid, industrial starches, dextrins, sugars, cellulosic materials, vegetable oils, and others.

Third division is one which takes these relatively few primary chemicals and combines or transforms them into a very large number of secondary products including rubber, plastics, textiles, paints, soaps, dyes, medicinals and many others that are so familiar in our daily life.

I think it is safe to say that none of us in

the grain and feed trade have ever endorsed the philosophy of scarcity in farming—or in other words, paying the farmer not to produce. If there is to be a new course charted by our government for agriculture, certainly no one outside of the farmer himself should be more vitally interested than our grain and feed trade.

It seems to me we have the challenge from agriculture to help solve their problems which involve our free and open grain markets and our very future.

After 35 years in the grain business, where our first contact is with the farmer, I am firmly convinced that the major portion of prosperity must come from the farm. When the farmer is not prosperous, neither are we in industry, labor, or in the nation itself.

Not one of us is untouched by the great agricultural revolution that has taken place in the United States in the past few years. It has brought about the most amazing and the greatest increase in farm production in a like period of time in all the history of the world.

SURPLUSES—Keep in mind that all depressions are the result of "surpluses" and never the result of "deficit production." Great surpluses that are certain for the future years can, in my opinion, end in "disaster for all," or they may be turned into opportunity.

Opportunity not only for the farmer, but for industry, for labor, and for all consumers. All must understand that **NO GOVERNMENT HAS EVER SURVIVED THE DESTRUCTION OF ITS AGRICULTURE.** The prosperity of every nation depends upon farm prosperity. When a farmer produces a bushel of grain, he produces new wealth, and when that bushel of grain is processed by industry, again new wealth is created. It's the processing of these raw materials into finished goods that creates jobs and wages for labor. For example, when we produced a 3,000,000,000 bushel crop of corn in United States in 1944 and that corn sold for approximately \$1 per bushel to the farmer, we thereby created \$3,000,000,000 of new wealth. Our statistics over a period of many years have proven that this \$3,000,000,000 of new wealth in turn created \$3,000,000,000 in factory pay rolls. When these raw materials were processed and distributed by industry, they then added \$7 for each original \$1 of new wealth, and thus added \$21,000,000,000 to our national income.

Few realize there is a greater amount of money invested in agriculture than in industry in the United States. In 1929 the working capital of agriculture was \$68,000,000,000, and the working capital of industry \$53,000,000,000. Sixty-five per cent of our raw materials come from the farm and, of course, the farmer who does not produce a crop is neither a producer of wealth nor is he a customer for the products of industry.

So you see how vitally interested each of us should be in whether or not we are to have a farm problem and low prices after this war as we did after World War I. During that war our production in the United States increased 5 per cent; and the increase was almost entirely the result of seeding marginal acres. When prices declined following the war most of those marginal acres went out of production as it became unprofitable to farm them.

GREATER PRODUCTION PER ACRE—Contrast that with World War 2, just finished, when we last year increased our production 23 per cent; and strangely enough, we did it on 5 per cent less seeded acres. Of course, the reason for this is that the farmers have benefited by science and invention more than perhaps they themselves realize. They have benefited by better seed, such as hybrid seed corn, better machines, better methods of soil preservation and by better means of preservation of subsoil moisture, by contour farming and by irrigation.

Along with these came the speeding-up of farming as a result of tractors, combines, corn pickers and many such power machines.

The average acre of farm land today produces 30 per cent more than in the pre-war level. Projecting this increase into the future, our Department of Agriculture estimates there are nearly 20,000,000 more acres that will be put under irrigation by the year 1950. In addition they estimate there will be produced in the year 1950 as much foodstuffs as our bumper crop of 1944 on 38,000,000 fewer seeded acres.

There are almost 12,000,000 fewer horses and mules on our farms and they have been replaced by upward of 2,000,000 tractors. This switch from animals to machines has released more than 40,000,000 acres of crop and pasture land from feed for work stock to food for market.

One man with a tractor today is farming an entire section of 640 acres of wheat land in our semi-arid territory to the West. A machine has been invented and is now in use, in the southern part of our country, that reduces the labor time from 20 to 25 hours per acre to ½ hour per acre. Fertilizers are becoming cheaper and more plentiful and in a very short time we expect to get our nitrogen from the air. It is possible that the production of our nation can be increased more than 150,000,000 additional acres by the increased use of fertilizer in the years that are just ahead.

Present laws provide that 90 per cent of parity for the farmer shall be maintained until Jan. 1, 1949. Our last Congress appropriated \$2,000,000,000 for the purpose of maintaining this level of farm prices.

This leaves us with 3 very good reasons why we will produce surpluses in the post-war period at hand.

1. Better farm machinery, better farming methods.
2. Improved man-power situation, resulting from our boys returning from service.
3. The temporary guaranty of high prices.

SURPLUSES WILL PILE UP—With this
(Concluded on page 109)



J. L. Welsh, Omaha, Neb.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Newport, Ark.—J. T. Simpson, Ozark, Ark., has purchased an interest in the Baird Feed Co. here from Louis Higgins, who has returned to Morrilton.—J. H. G.

Hickory Ridge, Ark.—The Hickory Ridge Grain Drying Co-operative, a subsidiary of the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n, has been organized here. Officers are Roy Urfer, pres.; Dr. R. L. Hickman, vice pres.; and A. F. Knell, sec'y-treas. A contract to build a rice drier and storage elevator here with 200,000 bus. capacity and 500 bus. drying capacity, has been let to the Ryan Const. Co., and construction will start in the near future. The building will be reinforced concrete, equipped with two No. 5 Hess Driers, a thermometer system for reading the temperatures of the rice in each bin, complete dust control system, elevators and conveyor system.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

San Bernardino, Cal.—The feed mill and warehouse of Claypool & Co. were destroyed by fire Jan. 27.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Central Soya Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind., has completed arrangements for opening an office here for sale and distribution of the company's products in the western states. D. W. McMillen, chairman of the board of the soy processing company, stated establishment of the West Coast office was a part of the postwar plans for the expansion in the sale and distribution of the company's products. The new office will be under the direction and supervision of Paul S. Cummins, who has been associated with the company for the past six years, the last four as general manager of the products division.

CANADA

Brampton, Ont.—The feed milling plant owned by A. H. Balfour has been sold to M. A. Kelly. The business will continue under the present name of Brampton Milling Co.

St. John, N. B.—Full cargoes of grain and flour are being shipped to Greece and Italy from the ports of St. John and Halifax. British, Greek and Italian steamers are being used.—W. McN.

Halifax, N. B.—Aircraft carriers, or flat-tops, of the British navy are being used to carry full cargoes of grain from the port of Halifax to British ports. The carriers, of moderate sizes, bring Canadian soldiers, airmen and sailors to Halifax, and carry grain, also flour, for the return voyages.—W. McN.

St. John, N. B.—The steamer Fort LaPrairie, which recently loaded a full cargo of grain at St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, England, was looked on as a complete wreck when she went aground on the north Scottish coast last summer. The British navy was assigned the task of refloating the steamer, which was considered as an impossible task. To the amazement of mariners, the refloating was completed. After the furnishings were replaced and the repairs made at a Rotterdam dry dock, the Fort LaPrairie sailed in ballast for St. John. The ship will serve as a full grain carrier from Canadian ports indefinitely, and mostly to British ports.—W. McN.

St. John, N. B.—The first full cargo of flour destined for Hamburg, Germany, went recently from the port of St. John on the steamer Frederick A. Kummer. All the flour was for the British military government administration of the Hamburg area and for the feeding of German civilians as well as the British occupation forces.—W. McN.

COLORADO

San Luis, Colo.—The San Luis Flour Mill was damaged by fire recently.

ILLINOIS

Sorento, Ill.—Hellinger & Beckett have purchased the J. H. Fink feed business.

Nekoma, Ill.—Clyde C. Miller, 60, manager of the Farmers Elevator for 21 years, died in Galva Jan. 21.

Pinkneyville, Ill.—E. J. McElvain, owner and operator of the Union Feed Mill for 25 years, sold his business to Elvis and James Pick.

Peoria, Ill.—M. V. Wheat is new sec'y of the Peoria Board of Trade, taking over these duties with those he already has as traffic manager.

Highland, Ill.—F.M.B.A. Elvtr. Co. paid 15 per cent dividends for the fourth straight year, and 1946 promises to be better.—Steve Goestenors, mgr.

Erie, Ill.—Robert Welky of Dixon is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator, succeeding Arthur Jones, who has served as manager since the organization of the firm.

Danvers, Ill.—Frank Cannon has purchased the Danvers Feed Mill. He is owner of the Cannon Chick & Feed Store at Minonk, Ill., and will open a branch here, operating the local business under its present name.

Petersburg, Ill.—W. L. McNeil, recently discharged from the army, with the rank of captain, is now manager of two grain elevators here purchased by the McNeil Grain Co. recently. The elevators have been extensively repaired.

Ficklin, Ill.—Leonard Grayson has succeeded Wilbur Kleiss as manager of the local elevator of the Tuscola Co-op. Grain Co., taking over his new duties Feb. 1. He was discharged from the army recently. Mr. Kleiss resigned to return to farming.

Pawpaw, Ill.—Donald Erving is new manager of the Co-op. Grain Co., succeeding Marvin Schlesinger, resigned. Mr. Erving formerly was manager of the Flagg Station (Ill.) Grain Co. He was in the Marine Service for over 15 months immediately before coming here.

Philo, Ill.—J. C. Trost & Co. recently added a storage annex to their elevator, increasing both storage capacity and earnings. The bin is of circular concrete construction, 25 x 56 ft., and has a capacity of 19,400 bus. It was built by J. E. Reeser & Son just prior to the soybean harvest.

Omaha, Ill.—I have bought my father's elevator here, which formerly was the H. J. Meyer Elevator. I am installing a larger sheller and cleaner and making a few other improvements which will speed up our grain handling facilities considerably. I am operating as the W. J. Meyer Elevator.—W. J. Meyer.

Mokena, Ill.—Robert Hohenstein and Harold Schuldt have purchased the grain elevator, coal and feed business of Cappel Bros., taking possession Feb. 1. They will handle coal and feeds and will operate the elevator later. The property formerly was operated by the late W. H. Bechstein for many years.

Decatur, Ill.—Wm. Henry McKeown, 58, assistant superintendent of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.'s Elevator C died unexpectedly at his home Dec. 29. Mr. McKeown came to the Staley company in May, 1927, from the Central Illinois Grain Co. in Springfield, as assistant superintendent of the elevator when the plant was just completed.

Grayville, Ill.—Major Bailey, operator of a grain elevator at Browns, Ill., has purchased the E. H. Morris grain elevator. Joe Peters, of Edward County, Ill., is local manager. Mr. Bailey also has purchased Mr. Morris' elevator at Crossville, Ill., giving him a line of elevators in this area. Besides buying grain, he will sell feed of all kinds at all of his elevators.—W. B. C.

Welland (Mendota p. o.), Ill.—Penrose Elvtr. Co., at its annual meeting Feb. 4 paid 8 per cent on preferred capital stock, 1c bu. on grain and .05 per cent on merchandise. This is the new manager's first year, he having taken the job Feb. 15, 1945. He had never been an elevator manager before coming here, but took on the duties because the company was unable to obtain an experienced man because of the man power shortage.

Emden, Ill.—The Emden Farmers Grain Co. held its 25th annual stockholders meeting at Community House Jan. 28th, with 121 stockholders present. Dinner was served at 6:30 p. m. by the Women's Council of Emden Christian Church, and entertainment was furnished by a male quartette from Lincoln. Later pictures were shown of Alaska by Libby, McNeil and Libby of Morton. A dividend of 7 per cent was paid to stockholders and a bonus of 3c per bushel to all patrons delivering grain to the elevator during the past year. A total of 546,821 bus. were handled.—Edward B. Jeckel, mgr., Emden Farmers Grain Co.

CHICAGO NOTES

Wm. L. Graham, Jr., has become associated with Clement, Curtis & Co., brokerage firm.

Adam J. Riffel, Gilbert D. Mathy and John H. Crilly have formed a new partnership, operating as A. J. Riffel & Co., with offices in the Board of Trade Building.

The business conduct committee reports finding neither concentrated nor extensive holdings on either the long or the short sides of the rye futures on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Geo. M. Fraunheim, pres., Geo. J. Meyer Malt & Grain Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., and Wm. J. Melady, partner Melady & Co., New York, N. Y., have been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

W. T. Gartside has opened an office at 166 West Jackson Blvd., to operate as commission merchant handling crude and refined vegetable oils, tallows, greases and feed ingredients under the name of Gartside & Co.

Chicago chapter, S.O.G.E.S., will hold its annual ladies' night party March 9 at Tracy's, the Stevens Bldg. restaurant, 17 North State St. There will be dinner, dancing and entertainment, with cocktails at 6:00 p. m., and dinner at 7:00 p. m.

J. G. Nellis of the Nellis Feed Co. was installed as new president of the Chicago Feed Club at its dinner meeting at the Morrison Hotel Jan. 18. Other officers inducted were: John B. Spaulding, vice-pres.; W. M. Pearson, treas.; Lee Hammett, sec'y; R. H. Griffiths and John J. Zima are the new directors.

Arthur Meeker, 79, chairman of the board of Arcady Farms Milling Co., and active in civic affairs, died of pneumonia Feb. 5 in St. Luke's Hospital. He had been ill about a week and was removed to the hospital Feb. 2. Mr. Meeker was founder of Arcady Farms Milling Co. A nephew, Wirt D. Walker, is pres. of the company.

INDIANA

Hammond, Ind.—F. Merrill Becker is new director of purchases of the Farm Bureau Milling Co.

Tab, Ind.—C. C. Cooper, former manager of CRT Co., Wingate, is now manager of the Tab Grain Co.—F. K. S.

Carmel, Ind.—Robert J. Follett, 77, for many years head of the milling industry here and widely known in milling and grain circles, died recently.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Morris W. Champion has returned to the office of Thomson & McKinnon as commodity representative, after serving two years in the navy.—F. K. S.

Oakford, Ind.—The Oakford Elevator owned by H. E. Rakestraw burned Feb. 9; the loss included 6,000 bus. of grain. Defective wiring was blamed for the blaze.—A. E. L.

Gary, Ind.—Flynn's, Inc., has been formed to operate a feed business. Capital stock 1,000 shares, n.p.v.; incorporators, John E. Flynn, Frederick F. Eichhorn and Frederick M. Stultz.

Ferdinand, Ind.—The Farmers Mill & Elevator, which has been shut down for some time, reopened Jan. 21 under ownership of Roman Fleig and Hilbert Pund, who purchased the plant from Hugo Senninger.

Evansville, Ind.—Earl J. Heseman, pres. of Igleheart Bros., Inc., has been elected vice-pres. of the local Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year and will have charge of the safety department.—W. B. C.

Hoagland, Ind.—Bob Burns, formerly of Des Moines, Ia., is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co. elevator, succeeding John Witt who is retiring from business because of ill health after filling the position for the past 20 years.

Laketon, Ind.—Lawrence L. Ogden, 23, died as a result of the injuries he sustained recently when caught in the large cog wheel in the cupola of the Laketon Elvtr. Co. elevator. His neck was broken, but he lived for four days after the accident.—A. E. L.

Kimmel, Ind.—Construction is about fifty per cent completed on the huge pop corn plant of Manley, Inc., Tarkio, Mo. The Younglove Const. Co. is the builder. The plant includes a crib 120 x 27 x 20 ft. together with an elevator and processing warehouse.—A. E. L.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Edward McDonald, 68, production manager of the Home Mill & Grain Co., died Feb. 1 in a hospital in Evansville, Ind., of injuries suffered when hit by an automobile as he was crossing the street near his home. He was removed at once to the hospital, but never regained consciousness. He is survived by the widow and a foster daughter.—W. B. C.

Madison, Ind.—Geo. C. Thomas, who resigned in November, 1945 as vice-pres. of the Central Soya Co. and sales manager for the McMillen Feed Mills (Decatur, Ind.), and has been managing the Clifty Falls Mills, has sold his interest in the Clifty Falls company. Mr. Thomas is a director of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, and also is a regional chairman of the Feed Industry Council. He resides at Decatur, Ind.

Hammond, Ind.—Wm. M. Dunn, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1930, has been appointed head of the purchasing department of the local plant of the Pratt Food Co., Chas. G. Ellis, local manager, announced. He recently was associated with the Illinois Farm Supply Co. and the Farm Bureau Milling Co.

Fortville, Ind.—Richard V. and Phil N. Hardin have purchased the outstanding interests from stockholders of the Fortville Grain Co., and have taken possession of the business. Richard V. Hardin is active manager, Clyde Keyes, who has been associated with the organization for the past 10 years, will remain as plant manager. Fred Wright will remain temporarily.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n are South Bend Elvtr. Co., South Bend; Granger Feed Mills, Granger; Troy Kelley Feed Store, Bloomington; Purcell Seed Co., Inc., Evansville; Chalmers Grain & Supply Co., Chalmers; Young America Feed Mill, Young America; Pat V. Harper, Elevator, Schneider; Mumaw Feed Mill, Wakarusa; Thomson & McKinnon, Indianapolis, Ind.; Jesse C. Stewart Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Delphos Grain & Milling Co., Delphos, O.; Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, O.; Ferncliff Feed & Grain Co., Louisville, Ky.; Whitmeyer Laboratories, Inc., Myerstown, Pa.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

IOWA

Ackley, Ia.—Geo. Roegner has sold the Roegner Coal & Feed business to the Frudden Lumber Co.

Milton, Ia.—Carl B. Casasy, recently discharged from the navy, has purchased the grain and feed business of J. S. Hargrove.

Hedrick, Ia.—The J. H. Wake Feed & Mill Co. has purchased the Bortoff Produce Co., owned by the Iowa-Pacific Co. of Ottumwa.

Wellsburg, Ia.—An addition is being built to the Potgeter Elevator to be used as a feed room. It will house a new two-ton feed mixer.

Nora Springs, Ia.—W. F. Miner, 73, who operated the Miner Feed Mill here for many years until he became ill in 1944, died Jan. 28.

Lowden, Ia.—Gerhard Kroemer of Stolte & Kroemer purchased the L. H. Stolte interest in the firm and is operating the business as the Kroemer Feed Mill.

Boone, Ia.—Edw. Doran of Bedford, former local resident, has purchased the Boone Cereal Mill and has taken over active management of the business.

West View Station (Pocahontas p. o.) Ia.—The West View Grain Co. is installing a grain drier. The company completed construction of a 125,000-bu. annex last summer.

Farnhamville, Ia.—Harold Hartan of Beaver is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator, succeeding Harry Grove who recently resigned because of ill health.

Kalona, Ia.—E. B. Hochstetler has sold his feed business to Herman Swartendruber of Wellman and Arden Saforek of Richmond, who will operate as the Kalona Feed Co.

Decorah, Ia.—S. E. Brickner and son, Horace E. Brickner, have purchased the interest of Andrew Thornton in the Brickner Feed & Seed Store. Horace will continue as manager.

Rodman, Ia.—Timothy Gilmore, formerly of Tecumseh, Neb., is new manager of the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator and lumber yard. Mr. Gilmore served with the Seabees during the war.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The West View Sales Co. is moving to 605 Snell Building. Robert C. Van Gundy, who is with the Aero Medical Laboratories, Wright Field, Dayton, O., expects to be discharged shortly from the army and will be associated with the West View Sales Co. as assistant manager of sales. This company handles all grain products and all grain problems.

Jamaica, Ia.—Ed Grettenberg has purchased the local elevator. He will continue to operate the elevator at Dawson also, which he has leased from his father, Wm. Grettenberg, for several years.

Moorland, Ia.—Herbert E. Sischler, Rockwell City war veteran, has purchased the Bowles Grain Co., consisting of two elevators with 50,000 bus. capacity, and a feed and coal business.—O. E. J.

Maurice, Ia.—Edw. H. Jansen, veteran recently returned from the Pacific theater after 37 months' service, has purchased the Gerrit Zeutenhorst's feed grinder and has opened a feed grinding business.

Cherokee, Ia.—Clark Pierce, recently discharged from the armed forces, is assistant manager of the Farmers Grain Co. Francis J. Hall, recently discharged from the air corps, also is a new employee there.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Diamond V. Mills, Inc., has been organized to process, manufacture, buy, sell and distribute grains, grain products, feeds, etc. Incorporators: C. W. Bloomhall, M. D. Bailey, B. B. Stauffacher.

Davenport, Ia.—Robert H. Bowman, formerly of Newton and for over 10 years with Derby Foods, and who resigned as district manager of that company, has opened the R. H. Bowman Brokerage Co. here.

Inwood, Ia.—The Inwood Farm Supply Store has been opened by Gerben Keizer, owner and operator of the Hawarden Feed Mill, and who recently purchased the local Forest Feed Mill. Richard Green is manager of the store.

Sioux Center, Ia.—Lane and John Visser, both recently discharged veterans, have bought out their former employer, Dick E. Vande Berg, and took possession of the elevator and business Feb. 11. They will hold their grand opening on Feb. 16.

Dedham, Ia.—Dedham Co-op. Ass'n recently retired all its debts and in the past 7 years since reorganizing as a co-operative, has more than doubled its surplus, Joe B. Miller, extension director, reported. Assets now exceed \$54,000.—O. E. J.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Feed Institute has counseled farmers and producers of livestock and poultry to make wise use of the limited feed supplies in order that the largest possible volume of food might be produced this season.—O. E. J.

Holland, Ia.—The Holland Grain Co. recently shipped its entire soybean surplus from its warehouse to processing plants and will use the vacant 100,000-bu. capacity storage warehouse for corn, after the corn has been run thru the drier.—O. E. J.

Keokuk, Ia.—Fire at the Purity Oats plant of General Mills, Inc., recently was confined to the cyclone blower system and damage was confined to grain in the cyclone pipes. A spark from a piece of stray metal being carried thru the system is believed to have started the fire.

Clinton, Ia.—Herb E. Nickelsen, 51, for 11 years with the Clinton Co., died of a heart attack Jan. 14. He was well known among feed manufacturers and retail feed dealers thruout the central west and was a familiar figure at the Central, the Western and the Illinois Feed Dealers conventions.

Clinton, Ia.—The National Candy Co., St. Louis, has approved a reorganization plan which provides for a merger of the company into the Clinton Co., a Delaware corporation, under the name, Clinton Industries, Inc., the latter operating here a plant manufacturing products from corn.

Gowrie, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator's office was gutted by fire recently. Breaking out during the night, the blaze was discovered by Blake Bales, local C. & N. W. depot agent, who resides across the street. Damage was estimated at \$1,750. All records were saved, and business continued as usual at the elevator.

Belmond, Ia.—Roy W. Bryant has been appointed traffic manager at the soybean processing plant of General Mills, Inc. Before assuming his duties here he will spend a month in the company's traffic department in the Minneapolis office. He formerly was traffic manager for the company's mill in Oklahoma City.

Spencer, Ia.—The feedhouse of the Farmers Elevator was damaged by fire recently. A large amount of feed stored in the building, which is west of the main elevator, was destroyed or damaged by fire and water. The plant was used primarily for mixing stock and poultry feeds. Mixing equipment was destroyed.—O. E. J.

Winfield, Ia.—John Davis, who has been an employee of the Olds Elevator Co. at Conroy for 16 years, has succeeded Chris Nelling as manager of the local Farmers Elevator. Mr. Nelling, who has been manager for nine years, was elected to the board of directors of the company. A 10 per cent dividend was declared at the recent annual meeting.

Northwood, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting reported a gross business of \$239,060.65 during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1945. A net profit of \$8,658.39 resulted. The company plans to build an elevator as soon as construction work is possible. A com'tee was appointed to investigate the matter. H. H. Douglass is manager.

Adair, Ia.—Jess Pittman of Adair and C. M. Farley, farmer, of Glidden, have purchased the Nielsen Elevator, owned by Oagie Nielsen of St. Joseph, Mo. The firm name has been changed to Farmers Grain Exchange, and Mr. Pittman, who has been manager of the elevator for the past several months, will continue in that capacity. Mr. Nielsen purchased the business in 1944 from Laurits Hansen of Exira.

Sioux City, Ia.—John A. Nixon & Co. of Omaha, Neb., are building an 80,000-bu. grain storage structure, warehouse and office. Complete processing equipment for manufacture of pellets has been installed, including 3 pellet machines with 50 h.p. motors; 3 sacking scales and sewing machines; 5 elevating legs with motors; the building is of fireproof tile construction. The Younglove Const. Co. has the contract.

Conrad, Ia.—Russell Kruse, who has been working at the Holland (Ia.) Grain Co. elevator for the past three years, is new manager of the Belz & Co. elevator, taking over his new duties Feb. 4. Ray Belz, who owns both the local and Holland elevators, has been managing the Conrad elevator but will devote his time in future in looking after these two elevators and two others at Faulkner and Thorn-ton which he also owns.—O. E. J.

KANSAS

Fowler, Kan.—A new truck lift has been installed at the Fowler Equity Exchange elevator.

Centerview, Kan.—The Craig Grain Co. elevator will be enlarged about 4,000 bus. additional capacity.—G. M. H.

Kackley, Kan.—C. W. Bradshaw, Concordia, Kans., has sold his local elevator to the Hart Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo.—A. N. F.

Liberal, Kan.—The Pittman Grain Co. has started construction of a 100,000-bu. elevator at the site of its old elevator on East Third St.

Cherryvale, Kan.—David Jackman, Jr., has been appointed branch manager of the Kansas Milling Co.'s local plant and has moved his family here from Wichita, Kan.

Cuba, Kan.—Frank L. Powers, 77, who for a number of years was a local grain buyer, died Jan. 11 at his home in Walters, Okla., after having pneumonia.—G. M. H.

Timken, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n recently purchased the Timken Lumber Co. elevator. The association's elevator was destroyed by fire several months ago.—G. M. H.

Marydel (Culver p. o.), Kan.—Clarence Michael Holmes, 65, for 28 years manager of the Shellabarger Elevator, died Feb. 1 at St. John's Hospital, Salina, after an illness caused by a heart ailment.—G. M. H.

Seneca, Kan.—Fred Boeding, ex-army captain, recently purchased the Seneca Hatchery from his father, August Boeding, and will continue its operation. He will also continue to handle a feed line.—G. M. H.

Blue Rapids, Kan.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., Berle Estes was appointed general manager to replace J. V. Strohecker, who has served in this capacity the past four years.—G. M. H.

Sabetha, Kan.—Two hundred and forty-one persons, the largest crowd ever to attend the annual dinner and business meeting of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, met at the Congregational Church recently, Warren Mettlen, sec'y-manager, stated.—G. M. H.

Mayfield, Kan.—The Hunter Milling Co. elevator has been purchased by Armstrong and McBride of Mayfield, who will add a feed grinder and cement tank to the plant before the coming harvest. The elevator is operating as the Mayfield Elvtr. Co.—W. A. McCreary, agent.

Independence, Kan.—W. R. Casserly, who has supervised pipe line work in six states for the Sinclair Prairie Co., resigned to become assistant to the president and general superintendent of operations of the W. J. Small Co., Inc., operators of alfalfa mills in several states.—G. M. H.

Russell, Kan.—J. P. Lasure, who for over 32 years served as manager of the Russell Grain Co., formerly the Poor Grain Co., retired from business on Jan. 15. Dan Pfeifer, of Hays, Kan., who purchased the business three years ago, may move to Russell to take over its management. Sig Steinert, of Russell, is now in charge of the office.—G. M. H.

Little River, Kan.—A million-bushel storage capacity now serves the Burke Grain Elevator here. Eleven concrete tanks having 300,000-bus. capacity, a modern headhouse with full basement, and two huge hoppers make possible the million-bushel volume. The head-house is 136 ft. high and serves as a dump and elevator for the wheat.—G. M. H.

Pratt, Kan.—The Pratt Equity Exchange closed its fiscal year in a blaze of glory. A greater business was done thru the year, more dividends were paid, and the coming year looks brighter than ever. This concern handled more than a half million bushels of wheat, besides all of its grain, coal and other products. Guy Sitton is manager of the Equity Exchange, and also is mayor of Pratt.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Farm Crops Processing Corp. of Omaha, Neb., has established a \$3,400 fellowship in the Dept. of Milling Industry at Kansas State College for research in the field of cereal enzymes. It is expected that work on the project will start at once, Dr. J. A. Shellenberger, head of the Dept. of Milling Industry, announced. Robt. L. Gates, recently discharged from the army, has been appointed research assistant in the milling industry and will be employed on the Farm Crops Processing Fellowship.

KENTUCKY

Cerulean, Ky.—Pryor Bros. will operate as the Cerulean Milling Co. the former Standard Roller Mill they recently purchased.

Lexington, Ky.—Sterling T. Chase, general manager of the Lexington Roller Mills, announced Feb. 9 that an inability to obtain wheat threatens to close the mills by Feb. 16. The announcement came after an unsuccessful appeal to 26 grain firms of the nation's principal marketing centers for shipment of wheat for flour, and of corn, barley, oats and grain screenings for feed.—A. W. W.

Ashland, Ky.—Myers & Clarke Co., Inc., have been granted permission to narrow the street about 12 ft. at its plant, to make room for construction of an \$80,000 grain storage elevator at the feed mill.

Louisville, Ky.—Whereas normally the distillers do not receive advices from Washington regarding the amount of grain allotted to them until about the 20th of the month for the following month, local distillers were advised Feb. 12 that they would be allotted grain for 5 operating days a month, based on 24 hour operations, during the four months of March, April, May and June, and that grain allotted would include the low grade corn, 6 per cent of rye or 2,000 bus, whichever they elected to take, but no wheat. Of course they can use such barley malt as they desire. This was welcome news at a time when there had been rumors that they might be cut off at the close of February until new grain crops in the fall. In December they were allowed 10 days running time, and also ten days in January but were reduced to 7½ days in February, and to five days for the next four months.—A. W. W.

LOUISIANA

Denham Springs, La.—J. C. and Leslie Dixon recently purchased the Allen Bros. feed and grocery store.

MARYLAND

Silver Spring, Md.—Earl T. Greene is now operating a new Fords Portable Hammermill and Molasses Impregnator in Frederick and Montgomery Counties, Maryland. Mr. Greene served three and one half years in the army and was formerly connected with Kansas City (Mo.) Board of Trade Firms and the Commodity Credit Corp.

Baltimore, Md.—The board of directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce at its recent organization meeting elected Gustav Herber, Jr., president of the exchange; Robert D. Sinton, vice-pres.; Howard G. Disney, sec'y-treas.; Earl F. Myers, ass't sec'y; executive com'tee, Chas. F. Thomas, chairman; J. Geo. Orhrl, vice-chairman; Wm. B. F. Hax, Wm. D. G. Scarlett, Harry E. Morrison.

MICHIGAN

Harrison, Mich.—Wm. Hileman is new manager of the Harrison Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Lapeer, Mich.—Howard E. Chase, who retired from active duty as a major in the Air Forces recently, has joined the Lapeer Grain Co. firm. He is to assume the presidency of the company in a short time.

Corunna, Mich.—William Chapman, who served as a first lieutenant in the Air Forces during the war, and honorably discharged last September, has purchased the Corunna Elevator from the Albert Todd Co., Inc., taking possession Feb. 1. Since his discharge he had been employed at the Vernon (Mich.) Elevator. The Albert Todd Co., Inc., is one of the oldest grain and hay firms in Michigan. Albert Todd, founder of the business, started in the grain trade in Owosso in the early eighties, and incorporated as the Albert Todd Co. in 1907. The Corunna Elevator was purchased in 1924. Since his death the firm's business has been conducted by Lee W. Todd, a son, as president and treasurer of the company.—G. W. Y.

MINNESOTA

St. Hilaire, Minn.—The Math Barzen Co., Inc., elevator was destroyed by fire recently.

Darwin, Minn.—The Darwin Farmers Co-op Elvtr. Co. sustained a loss from fire that occurred in the column of its grain drier Jan. 21.

Mapleton, Minn.—John B. Carey, in business here for 27 years, has sold his feed, seed, stock and coal business to Cecil Solie of Delavan, who took possession Feb. 1.

Waubun, Minn.—Joseph Hirsch has returned to Waubun and has reopened his feed mill here. He has improved and repaired the plant. Since leaving here he has been employed in a war plant.

Nelson, Minn.—The H. E. Kiger & Son elevator and feed mill has been purchased by A. E. Adamson of Minneapolis, who also bought the Carl Erickson residence and will move his family here.

Hastings, Minn.—The King Midas Milling Co. will build a \$100,000 grain elevator and storage building here, the general contract for the construction having been let to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—The Cannon Falls Farmers Elevtr. Co. recently voted to change to a co-operative, and will operate as the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Ass'n of Cannon Falls. S. L. Mikelson continues as manager.

St. Paul, Minn.—E. J. McDonnell has been appointed manager of the feed department for Armour & Co. at its South St. Paul plant, succeeding O. M. Jensen, who has retired after 40 years of service with the company.

Bemidji, Minn.—Fred E. Cyr, manager of the Crookston Milling Co.'s local branch, has taken an extended vacation to west coast points. Martin Belair, recently returned from service in the armed forces, is acting manager.

Waseca, Minn.—The Byron Farm Store, owned by Arthur T. Byron, has been completed and is open for business. The 44 x 72 ft. building will be equipped for custom grain and seed cleaning. A large stock of feeds, seeds and fertilizers will be carried.

Slayton, Minn.—H. C. Reed & Son's new warehouse is nearing completion. The building, frame construction, is 50 x 100 ft. and when completed will have storage capacity for 15 carloads of feed. The office, 16 x 20 ft., will be located in the east end of the building. It is hoped to have the structure ready for occupancy by Mar. 1.

Preston, Minn.—The Preston soya plant has been sold to the Hubbard Milling Co. of Manakato by Fred Kaup of Minneapolis, who purchased the property two years ago from the Spies estate. It formerly was the Spies mill. The plant processes soybeans and sells soybean oil meal and soybean oil. The new owners will continue operation of the plant which employs 15 persons.

Cokato, Minn.—Charles Greer of Minneapolis, Minn., has purchased a controlling interest in Cokato Mill & Elevtr. Co. Mr. Greer formerly was manager of the feed department of Russell-Miller Milling Co., resigning several years ago to form a corporation to purchase the Cokato milling firm. The former flour mill was converted into a modern feed plant with addition of a two-story brick warehouse and corn drier.

DULUTH LETTER

The Duluth Board of Trade held its annual meeting Jan. 31, and re-named C. F. McDonald, sec'y-treas., Geo. B. Hathaway, ass't sec'y and treas. for the year 1946.—F. G. C.

James A. Prindiville, Chicago, partner of Thomson & McKinnon Co., one of the leading grain and security firms in the country, recently was elected a member of the Duluth Board of Trade.—F. G. C.

At the annual meeting of the Duluth Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n held Jan. 29, the incumbent directors and officers were re-elected without opposition. Directors: R. G. Sims, W. J. McCabe, F. B. Mitchell, E. H. Woodruff, W. W. Blecher; pres., R. G. Sims; vice pres., W. J. McCabe.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Fire that started in a corn drier at the Kellogg Milling Co. plant early Feb. 4 destroyed 600 bus. of corn and some machinery before being brought under control.

Chas. S. Wallace, 79, for nearly 50 years associated with the grain trade in Minneapolis until he retired in 1936, died recently. He formerly was treasurer of Tenney Grain Co.

Walter W. Halstead of Minneapolis has been appointed district manager for Derby Foods, succeeding Robt. H. Bowman, Newton, Ia., who resigned. He will continue to reside here.

Richfield (Station Minneapolis), Minn.—The Real McCoy Co. feed store has opened for business. Mr. McCoy, for many years a salesman for a Minneapolis feed company, will buy grain, grind and mix feeds of all kinds, and carry a stock of salt, poultry feeds and poultry accessories at his store. The new building has been equipped with modern feed milling machinery.

Judd Williams, a representative of the Hoover Grain Co. on the trading floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce for more than 30 years, died Jan. 11 at the Abbott Hospital of a heart ailment. He had been inactive at the office since early in December. Mr. Williams entered the grain business in North Dakota and came here with the Banner Grain Co., then went with the Hagen-Berg Grain Co., later associating himself with the Hoover Grain Co.

A verdict of \$15,000 damages awarded in a jury trial in which Pillsbury Mills, Inc., was defendant and Anton Veassen, grain inspector for the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission, was plaintiff, was set aside recently by Judge A. W. Selover in the Hennepin County district court. Veassen fell into a pit at the Pillsbury Mills, Inc., flour mills here. The judge, in setting aside the verdict, stated

that amount was "so excessive as to show clearly the jury was influenced by passion and prejudice." The grain inspector's original suit was for \$10,500. In the action setting aside the verdict, the court gave the plaintiff the option of a new trial or settlement of the suit for \$3,500.

MISSOURI

Clinton, Mo.—The Bush hatchery, one of the largest, together with 50,000 chicks and modern equipment, was completely destroyed by fire Feb. 10.

Albany, Mo.—Russell Hardin recently purchased the feed mill owned by A. V. Gregory. Mr. Gregory recently caught his hand in machinery at the plant, which necessitated the amputation of his fingers.

Lockwood, Mo.—M. A. Wilkerson has sold the old Lockwood mill to Leslie Miller of Carthage, who will operate the plant in connection with a produce business here. The mill last was operated by F. E. Gray as a flour and feed mill. Two years ago it was sold at public auction to S. Warren Cogizer of Joplin, Mo., for whom Mr. Wilkerson acted as agent.

Joplin, Mo.—The Joplin Seed Co., headed by Bob Clay, has purchased the Sequoia Feed & Supply Co. which has operated under lease the plant owned by W. J. Small of Noddesha, Kan. The plant building, which includes the mill and 14,000-bu. grain elevator, were not included in the sale. Mr. Clay's company has reorganized under the name of the Joplin Milling Co., and will operate the plant, beginning the manufacture of dairy and hog feeds as quickly as possible, and will engage in custom milling and grinding. The Joplin Seed Co. will continue to operate as a retail outlet for feeds, seeds and hardware, as one unit of the Joplin Milling Co. Another unit will be the Stockyards Feed Co. at the Joplin Stockyards, also headed by Mr. Clay, which will operate in wholesaling and retailing feeds, but without manufacture. Chas. Angel will manage the Joplin Seed Store and Wayne Mahan will continue as manager of the stockyards store.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Norris Grain Co. has installed an automatic car dump at the Burlington Elevator the company operates in North Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.—Kenneth S. Hart, home after two years in the navy, has applied for reinstatement to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade, on transfer from H. H. Miller. The membership sold for \$5,000 net to the seller.

Arthur C. Johnson, 49, who before leaving the company last October because of ill health had been superintendent of the K. C. S. elevator one year as an employee of the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., died Feb. 1 at the Research Hospital. Before coming to Kansas City four years ago he lived in Topeka, Kan., where he had been superintendent for the Kansas Elevtr. Co. in North Topeka for ten years.—G. M. H.

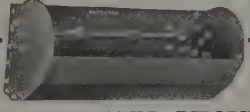
Curtis Kneale of the Standard Milling Co., was elected president of the Kansas City Feed Club at the annual meeting Feb. 6. Eugene Selders, Spear Mills, Inc., was named vice-pres.; V. E. Drennen, Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., treas.; Gerald Chase, Cereal Byproducts Co., sec'y. It was decided to revise the bylaws to elect two new members of the executive com'te each year. Previously executive membership was permanent. Monthly meetings will be resumed. During the war they were held every other month.

MONTANA

Shelby, Mont.—A new state grain inspection laboratory, to cost about \$6,000, will be established here, to be in use for the next harvest. A. H. Kruse, state commissioner of agriculture, announced.

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Bozeman, Mont.—The Manhattan Flour & Feed Co. has been purchased by Chas. H. Bartlett, formerly of Denver, who has taken possession.

Laurel, Mont.—Wm. C. Peck, 78, active in business and civic circles here for over 40 years, and who headed the Peck & Larson grain firm here for many years, died recently. He had been president of the Laurel Sales Co. since its organization 15 years ago and established a feed manufacturing plant and engaged extensively in livestock feeding operations.

NEBRASKA

Potter, Neb.—We are building an elevator and feed mill.—Willoughby & Herboldsheimer.

Stanton, Neb.—Harry Havens, formerly of Pilger, is new manager of the Wayne Feed & Produce Co.

Saronville, Neb.—The Saronville Grain Co. recently installed a new boot and a new manlift. Eck Olsen did the work.

Valley, Neb.—Fire that broke out in the drying room of Valley Mills recently did a small amount of damage.

Garrison, Neb.—Fire in the office and scale room of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. elevator Jan. 30 did a small amount of damage.

Red Cloud, Neb.—The Red Cloud Grain Co. has painted its elevator, warehouse and associated buildings with aluminum paint.

Lushton, Neb.—Plans are being discussed for the formation of a co-operative elevator company and erection of an elevator here.

Loup City, Neb.—A. E. Seifert has returned from two years service with the army overseas and will re-open the Loup City Flour Mill.

Harbine, Neb.—We will install a new 30-ton 40 ft. scale, completed by June 1.—Harbine Farmers Union Elevator, H. W. Pingel, mgr.

Arlington, Neb.—J. D. Gifford of Fremont has opened a new feed mill here, of three carloads per day capacity, and employing seven persons.

Superior, Neb.—The Nebraska-Kansas Grain & Feed Co. elevator was destroyed by fire Feb. 10, resulting in a loss estimated by its owners at \$250,000.

David City, Neb.—The David City Grain Co. soon will open a down-town store, known as the Da-Co Feed & Seed Store, Glenn Shonka, manager, announced.

Oakland, Neb.—Carl A. Larson was severely crushed about his body and chest recently when he was squeezed between a grain truck and the elevator wall at the Farmers Co-op. Union Elevator.

Pawnee City, Neb.—Jay I. Hunley, manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, has filed as candidate for the Republican nomination for county treasurer. He is a former deputy treasurer.

Dunbar, Neb.—The F. R. Miller Feed Mills has purchased the two George Anderson elevators, formerly owned by the Delaware Grain Co. Harold Hall will be manager of the two 15,000-bu. houses.

Fremont, Neb.—E. J. Slater, a former general superintendent of the Nye-Sheider-Fowler Grain Co. from 1910-'22, died recently at the Methodist Hospital in Omaha after an illness of five weeks.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Hill Feed Co. has been incorporated by Roscoe S. Hill, Ruth D. Hill and L. H. Fairchild, all of Lincoln. Capital stock, \$50,000, half of which must be paid up to start business.

Culbertson, Neb.—Wallace Trimpey received his discharge from the U. S. Navy Seabees on Dec. 1 and took over the management of the Bullard Milling and Elvtr. Co. on Jan. 1. The plant was leased to the Gale Grain Co. of McCook during Mr. Trimpey's 25 months of service.

Marquette, Neb.—Barney Fredericksen, 41, and Lawrence Gates, 32, of Omaha, pleaded guilty to burglary charges recently in district court of York County. One of the places burglarized was the Marquette Elvtr. Co. office.

Murdock, Neb.—The alfalfa growers near here are now provided with a ready market for their hay because of the recent opening of the Alfa Green Co., which processes alfalfa. The first carload of meal was shipped recently.—G.M.H.

Omaha, Neb.—Leo T. Murphy, manager of Allied Mills, Inc., received a 25-year service pin at the service award banquet held by the company the evening of Jan. 29 at the Paxton Hotel. Twenty-eight other employees also were honored for 10 or more years of service.

Hampton, Neb.—The Hampton Elvtr. Co. reported a net profit of \$15,754 in 1945. A patronage dividend of 3 per cent on purchases and sales was paid, and 6 per cent interest on capital stock. Chas. Peitsch is manager. He has served the company for 18 years the past 8 as manager.

Burchard, Neb.—The Burchard Elvtr. Co. elevator has been sold by Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Hart to the McNeil Grain Co. of Kansas City, which took possession Feb. 1. Pete Keckley, formerly with the Liberty Elevator, also a McNeil property, will manage the local 10,000 bus. elevator.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Grain Exchange celebrated its 42nd birthday anniversary Feb. 1. For the past 30 years the Exchange has occupied its own building. In the first year of its existence the Exchange received 16,433,285 bus. of all grains. In the year just closed receipts of all grains totaled 110,797,712 bus.

Beatrice, Neb.—The Beatrice Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. reported the year's business resulted in a net profit of \$14,072.50. Volume of grain handled included 132,020 bus. of wheat, 315,963 bus. of corn and 17,808 bus. of oats. A 3 per cent dividend on stock and a 2c per bushel patronage dividend was distributed at the recent annual meeting.

Bancroft, Neb.—The Diedrichsen elevator is nearing completion and machinery is installed. An overall loud speaker system has been installed making it possible for the office man to reach workmen in any part of the building. A large grinder and motor are included in the new equipment, and soon the plant will be in operation, turning out feeds to be shipped to all parts of the country.

Polk, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n will build an elevator as soon as materials and labor are available. Reports given at the recent annual meeting of stockholders showed a \$750,000 volume of business for the past year with \$35,000 net profit, 700,000 bus. of grain being handled, the largest year in the elevator company's history. Carl Steelquist is the manager and Ralph Upton is assistant.

Fremont, Neb.—Adela Weickie and Kurt G. Weickie have filed suit for dust damage against the Dehydrated Alfalfa Mills, Inc., for alleged damage to property and health and ask \$3,000. Florence E. Thomas filed a similar petition asking \$1,000 for purported discomfort and menace to her health and \$1,750 for alleged reduction in market value to her home. Hallie E. Whitmore and others were plaintiffs in a previously filed petition which asked \$2,500 damages on similar charges.

Giltner, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting reported gross sales during the past year topped the million dollar mark for the first time in the company's history, total being \$1,068,489.33. Net profits were \$51,458.01. Dividends paid by the company were 4c a bushel on grain bought and sold; 15 per cent on flour, feed, and merchandise; \$1.00 per ton on coal; 10 per cent on grinding; and 4 per cent on capital stock. The company installed new mill machinery during the year and a warehouse is under construction now. P. J. Hohnstein has served as manager of the company for 29 years next May.

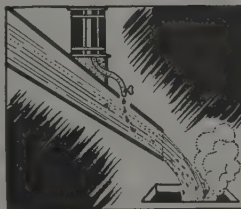
Fremont, Neb.—The \$10,000 feed mill recently completed by Oscar Brown on North Broad at its intersection with the C. & N.W. Railroad, has opened for business. The mill has a production capacity of between 25 and 30 tons of cattle, hog and poultry feed daily. Mr. Brown stated his products will be known as the Big B feeds and that his plant will do custom grinding and mixing also. The building is of concrete and frame construction and has a 4,000 bus. storage capacity for grain and 50 tons of feed in bags. The building has one story and a full basement and will be covered with galvanized iron when the material becomes available. Latest type milling equipment has been installed. Dale Wilcox will assist at the mill.

NEW ENGLAND

Charleston, N. H.—John Leland Nelson, 52, part owner of the Nelson & Warner Co., grain dealers, died at his home here Jan. 22.

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Melrose, Mass.—Don Wyrick, associated with the formula feed industry since 1925 and for the past 12 years contacting the feed trade in the northeastern states, on Feb. 1 opened his own company, The Don Wyrick Co., at 470 Lebanon St., Melrose. He will act as a distributor in the New England states for the Ray Ewing line of products.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Dricle, Inc., has been chartered to manufacture vitamin feed, with offices in New York. Directors are Sigmund S. Bruck, Geo. H. Lubar and Irving Slavin.

Hamburg, N. Y.—Frank H. Wheelock, 76, operator of a flour and feed mill here for many years, died Jan. 25 in Bladell. He had been in ill health since returning from California last June.—G.E.T.

Warrensburg, N. Y.—D. H. Pasco & Son, Inc., has been chartered to deal in hay, grain and feeds; capital stock, 1,000 shares, n.p.v. Directors, Delbert H. A. Pasco, Walter H. Pasco and Delbert E. Pasco.

Buffalo, N. Y.—John J. Hunt, 53, grain scooper, an employee of the Lake Carrier Grain Forwarding Co., suffered a broken neck, fractures of the ribs and a possible broken thigh when he fell from a platform at the Superior Elevator into the hold of the Str. Peter Reiss, striking an iron beam before he landed in grain in the steamer's hold. He was removed from the hold by firemen and taken to hospital.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Lloyd Hedrick, vice-pres. and manager of the Ralston Purina Co.'s Buffalo plant, died unexpectedly of a heart attack Feb. 7. Mr. Hedrick was born in Eureka, Ill. He joined Purina in 1912 in the buying department and was moved here as manager of the local mill when Purina purchased the Houston Milling Co. plant in 1914. He has been manager thruout that period. He became a vice-pres. of Purina and a director and vice-pres. of its Canadian Corp. Mr. Hedrick was a member of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce and very active in all of the feed and grain associations.

NORTH DAKOTA

Langdon, N. D.—John A. Crawford has sold his feed and seed business to A. M. Greenshields who will take over the business Feb. 15.

Luverne, N. D.—Thos. E. Murphy, 73, manager of the Peavey Elevator, died, recently, while enroute to a hospital in Valley City.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Golva, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator was endangered by fire recently, but prompt action of the volunteer fire department extinguished the blaze, holding the loss to about \$100.

Mohall, N. D.—Stanley G. Lilleberg has purchased the Mohall Independent Elevator from E. G. Auth, and will continue the business as it has been conducted in the past.

Bismarck, N. D.—The North Dakota State Mill & Elevator made a gross profit of \$535,002 and a net profit of \$416,388 last year after \$67,838 was written off for depreciation, R. M. Stangle, manager, reported.

Page, N. D.—The Page Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and annex burned the night of Feb. 1. The structures, of 100,000 bus. capacity, were nearly filled with grain, most of it oats and wheat, part of which is being salvaged. Members of a freight crew discovered the fire and firemen battled the blaze in 25-degrees below zero weather in a vain effort to save the elevator. They remained on duty all night to keep the fire from spreading to Page's two remaining elevators, one on either side of the burned structures. Records and papers in the elevator were saved. The fire started in the feed room. Giles Appel, manager, was away on vacation and Chas. Smith, second man, was in charge of the plant's operations. The elevator was owned by the J. C. Miller family.—A. M. M.

OHIO

Toledo, O.—Kasco Mills, Inc., is altering its local plant at a cost of \$5,000.

Centerton, O.—The storage building of the Heislter Elvtr. Co. burned recently at a loss estimated about \$150,000.

Shinrock, O.—The Shinrock Elvtr. & Supply Ass'n at its recent annual meeting reported gross sales for the past year amounted to \$548,085.52, the largest ever experienced by the company. Gross profit realized from commodity sales and service amounted to \$58,357.60. Net income amounted to \$26,943.58.

Carey, O.—The Carey Farmers Co-op. Co. has started construction of its 35,000-bu. concrete and steel elevator, which is expected to be in operation in about three months. The Felts Const. Co. has the contract. The structure will be 34 x 40 ft. at the base and 106 ft. high. A grain drier of 300 bus. per hour capacity will be installed. The new structure will be located south of the present plant.

Troy, O.—Donald E. Falknor, operator of the Falknor Grain Co. elevator at West Milton, in which he is associated with his father, Ed. S. Falknor, has purchased the latter's interest in the Falknor-Burke Co. on South Mulberry St. The business will continue as in the past. Ed. Falknor will devote his time to his farm and other interests. Donald Falknor represents the third generation of the Falknor family to engage in the grain business.

Troy, O.—The Troy Grain & Supply Ass'n will build a 75,000-bu. concrete and steel construction elevator, to cost \$125,000, that will replace the 78-year-old structure that burned to the ground Dec. 18. Contract was let to the Felts Const. Co. and ground will be broken Feb. 15. The elevator will be 60 x 120 ft., the concrete bins, 145 ft. high. In the front portion of the structure will be the retail and display rooms and the company offices. The warehouse will be in the rear, as will the grain storage bins. Front portion will be of concrete block construction. Russell E. Royer, manager, stated the company is carrying on its business as far as possible in spite of the fire loss, occupying a portion of the former Allen & Wheeler tobacco warehouse on South Mulberry St.

OKLAHOMA

Kingfisher, Okla.—The Kingfisher Co-op. Elevator Ass'n has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$130,000.

Kingfisher, Okla.—Work on the 250,000-bu. reinforced concrete grain elevator for the Kingfisher Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n is progressing well ahead of schedule and construction is expected to be completed the latter part of February. Tillotson Const. Co. has the contract.

Mountain View, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n will build a 100,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator, G. R. Phelps, manager of the elevator, announced. Elevators are to be built also at Snyder, Roosevelt and Babbs by companies with elevators operating at these stations.

Custer City, Okla.—The construction of the 100,000-bu. reinforced concrete grain elevator for the Custer City Farmers Co-operative Exchange has been completed by the Tillotson Const. Co., with the exception of part of the installation of the machinery which is scheduled to be delivered the middle of February.

Duke, Okla.—The Kimbell Milling Co. of Ft. Worth, Tex., is building an elevator here. Plans for the elevator include installation of a steel leg. Storage bins will be located on two sides of the structure, and office and scale will be included in improvement. The elevator is expected to be in operation by harvest this year.

Lugert, Okla.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. recently purchased the Higgins elevator at Lone Wolf, and elevators at Kahill Switch and Komaty (Hobart p. o.), and will salvage material from them and the local elevator to be used in building a 7,000-bu. elevator here in the site of the present plant. The new elevator will be modern thruout, with electric motor power, Dutch Jarnigan, manager, stated.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Bode, Ida.—John Saathoff of Alden has bought the Bode Creamery and locker plant from the Farmers Elevator, taking over the management on Feb. 1.

Weiser, Ida.—Louis Warneth will open feed business in the Clinton Hotel building quarters formerly occupied by the Weiser Grain & Feed Co.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here, at Multnomah Hotel, May 24, Leon S. Jackson, manager, announced.

Walla Walla, Wash.—David H. Schmidt has purchased the wholesale feed organization operated by Jack Riehl. The firm will be expanded by the new owner.—F. K. H.

Ellensburg, Wash.—B. F. Reed, 82, died following a long illness. He came from Topeka, Kan. and was associated in the feed mill business for many years.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—Engineer Harry Powell has made plans for temporary grain storage bins which are to be constructed at the plant of Novelty Mill Co., Work is estimated to cost \$10,000.—F. K. H.

Goldendale, Wash.—Mauer Bros. Feed Store opened for business here. The company will operate its office, mill and retail store in a second building. An expanded line of general farm supplies and electrical supplies will be handled.

Sumas, Wash.—The Sumas Feed Mill has been sold by Scott & Hart of Everson to Cap Galloway of Sumas and Herman Edin of Nooksack, who have formed a partnership and are operating the business as the Sumas Feed & Milling Co.

Condon, Ore.—H. M. Bull, manager of the Grain Growers Co-op, advised State Highway Commission that 592,000 bus. of wheat are handled by his company in a season, at the rate of 25,000 bus. daily at harvest peak; that Condon is the seventh largest primary wheat marketing point in the nation, and that there are now 55 ranches in the district hauling over a crooked and dangerous highway, and therefore he asked the Commission to spend some \$150,000 on the roads.—F. K. H.

Weiser, Ida.—The Weiser Flour Mills plans to erect a building adjoining the mill to house the Weiser Grain & Feed Co., moving now to the company's warehouse where it will be located until such time as the new quarters are built, Frank Gwilliam, manager of the flour mills, announced.

Tacoma, Wash.—Evidence that Port of Tacoma piers will continue to hum with activity is seen from recent dispatches advising a huge wheat shipping program is about to be launched from the Pacific Northwest ports of Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Washington, Longview and Portland. All shipments will be under the direction of UNRRA and an estimated 8,000,000 bus. a month will be moved for an extended period. The program has been greatly enlarged over an earlier program. With relatively few exceptions all boats are intercoastal and all shipping has been going to the Atlantic coast. It is found that two recent wheat shipments were sent to Manila. In addition sacked wheat is also freighted to South America.—F. K. H.

Lewiston, Ida.—H. A. Conlee, Spokane, has announced sale of the extensive feed mill plant under lease by Lewiston Grain Growers Inc., to John W. Shepard, manager of the grain co-operative. It will continue to be operated under lease by Lewiston Grain Growers with no change of personnel or management. The mill property is one of the largest in the Lewiston area and dates from the original Lewiston Milling Co. plant established on the site in 1898. It has a storage capacity of 60,000 bus. of grain and machinery for mixing feeds, grinding and rolling. T. A. Kemper will continue as superintendent of the mill for Lewiston Grain Growers. Mr. Conlee purchased the mill plant in 1940 from North Pacific Milling Co. which it purchased a few years previously from Vollmer-Clearwater Co.—F. K. H.

Canby, Ore.—Berg Bros. Seed & Feed Co. has been merged with the Buchanan-Cellers Grain Co. of McMinnville, Ore., which firm will take over active management of the local firm April 1. Albert Gerard, former manager of the Hillsboro Flax plant and ex-A.A.A. official, who has been with the Buchanan-Cellers Co. for the past year, will be in charge of the local warehouse and seed cleaning plant. Berg Bros. Seed & Feed was organized by Geo., Albert and Bernard Berg, brothers, in 1912, the latter withdrawing from the partnership later. The complete personnel of the Canby plant will be retained by the new management, Geo. Berg remaining for a time to assist in familiarizing the new manager with the business. Buchanan-Cellers maintains a large seed cleaning plant at McMinnville and a warehouse at Albany.—F. K. H.

Battleground, Wash.—The Battleground Dairymen's Ass'n is building a large, modern feed mill and 70,000-bu. bulk grain storage plant. The mill and storage plant, housed under one roof, will be 130 ft. high. The seed cleaning plant will be 36 x 40 ft., with a fumigating room. Latest type machinery to be installed includes a 75-h.p. hammer mill; Carter Disc Separator; Sidney Corn Cracker; Blue Streak Mixers; roller mill; Texas Molasses Mixer; Richardson Bagger and Packer Scale; Standard Cleaner; 20-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale and 150-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale. The plant will have one grain leg, one feed leg and 18 bins, all hoppers and designed so that any bin will feed by gravity to any machine in the plant. Production will be 60 tons of feed in 8 hr. shift. The office, two stories, 36 x 40 ft., will be equipped with shower bath and ladies' and men's rest rooms, lunch room and a retail display room. The storage warehouse will be 90 x 130 ft., iron clad. R. R. Howell is furnishing much of the grain handling machinery. A. S. Fetterman Co. is the contractor; H. S. Dixon is manager of the Ass'n.

Homedale, Ida.—Representatives of the Saunders Mills, Inc., of Toledo, O., recently announced their purchase of eight acres of land on the Zelma Bridges property, as a site for the construction of a fireproof alfalfa dehydrating plant.

Spokane, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention June 7 at the Davenport Hotel. Committees to arrange details of the convention are being appointed. An all-out affair is planned after a two-year absence of conventions by our group.—Don M. Gemberling, sec'y.

The Dalles, Ore.—Plans for a plant here to produce dextrose and dextrin from soft white wheat have been announced by Ronald Smith, assistant manager of the Northwest Chemurgy Co-operative. The plant would cost \$800,000. The Co-operative operates a wheat-dextrose plant at Wenatchee and a potato starch plant at Ellensburg, Wash.—F. K. H.

Napavine, Wash.—The Napavine Feed Co., owned by the Fisher Flouring Mills and operated by James Clement, is adding a complete grinding mill and a place to grind and clean formula feeds, to its plant, the improvement to cost about \$20,000.

Seattle, Wash.—At the annual meeting of the Merchants Exchange the following trustees were elected for two year terms: E. J. Barrington, Harrison J. Hart, Moritz Milburn, and W. W. Turner. The new and holdover trustees will meet to elect officers for 1946.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—Moritz Milburn, pres. of the Centennial Flouring Mills, has been elected pres. of the Merchants Exchange. B. B. Pelly, manager of the marine department of Balfour Guthrie & Co., was named vice-pres.; E. J. Barrington, district manager of the McCormick Steamship Co., sec'y-treas. Ben D. Riley, for the 16th consecutive year, was re-elected manager and assistant sec'y.—F. K. H.

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Dayton, Wash.—Rebuilding of the Columbia Grain Growers' Ass'n storage elevator, which was destroyed by fire recently, will begin as soon as materials and labor are available, according to Maurice Roe, manager of the association.—F. K. H.

Crabtree (Garfield p. o.), Wash.—Construction work has been resumed by the Morrell Const. Co. on the 65,000-bu. addition to the local grain warehouse of the Garfield Union Warehouse Co. New grain handling machinery will be installed.—F. K. H.

Mulino, Ore.—The Mulino flour mill, oldest flour and feed mill in the northwest, has been reopened by Walter H. and Emory L. Perry, who recently purchased the plant. The mill was built in 1851 by Richard R. Howard, and operated as a flour mill by his family until 1924 when it was converted to grinding stock feed. It ceased operations in 1943.

Ellensburg, Wash.—Valley Long, local feed mill operator, and Robert Spencer have formed the firm of Long & Spencer which has purchased the Feeders Mill & Supply. The new firm will operate both the Feeders Mill & Supply and Valley Long's Feed Mill. The Feeders Mill & Supply will continue to handle Purina feeds and do custom grinding and mixing.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Raymond J. Barnes was elected president of the Commercial Exchange at the annual meeting, Jan. 22. Other officers elected include S. Gartland Horan, vice pres., and Edward W. Oescher, treas. Directors are: Philip R. Markley, Charles I. Rini, Stewart Unkles, Charles Verga, David McMullin, Jr., and Arthur L. Bisbee, Jr.

Newville, Pa.—H. P. Dyson's Sons Co., New Bloomfield, Pa., feed and flour firm, has purchased the Chas. S. Kalbach estate and plans to operate the feed and grain establishment in conjunction with its other plants at New Bloomfield, Boiling Springs, Loysville and Blairs Mills, Pa. Grain storage and grain handling facilities in the local plant will be expanded.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bridgewater, S. D.—The old Mayer & Tschetter elevator has been sold and is being moved to Alexandria.

Lennox, S. D.—The Farm Commodity Exchange has installed a new grain drier. The T. E. Ibberson Const. Co. did the work.

Volga, S. D.—Geo. O. Cotton & Son have installed a new 100-h.p. diesel in the fire proof room at the east elevator, to furnish power for the grinding unit.

Gregory, S. D.—Alve Wiedeman, 60, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. elevator, suffered a stroke Feb. 5 at a cafe in Sioux City, Ia. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital there, and was reported as doing "fairly good."

Wessington Springs, S. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator is building an addition to its oil station and a 36 x 40 ft. warehouse. A 20 x 44 ft. elevator office is planned, which will contain an 8 x 10 ft. fireproof concrete vault.

Bowdle, S. D.—Joseph Stappeler has purchased the Geib Elevator from John Geib, taking possession Feb. 1. Mr. Stappeler and his son are managers of the Bowdle and Gretna Grain Co. elevator which companies will be incorporated soon. Mr. Geib came here 26 years ago to go into the grain business.

Huron, S. D.—An overheated stovepipe in the office of the Sheldon F. Reese Elevator caused a fire about 3 a.m. Jan. 21. Night crewmen grinding grain for feed discovered the fire as they were preparing to go off duty and extinguished the blaze with hand extinguishers. Investigation showed the fire had spread to the attic walls, however, and firemen, called, quickly and put out the fire.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Western Soybean Mills and Sioux Falls Sales Co. have been incorporated. W. R. Laird, E. A. Woodard and Wm. P. Hall are directors of both concerns. The action changes the partnership to a corporation. Western Soybean Mills, capitalized at \$500,000, processes soybeans for soybean meal, soybean oil and other products. Capital stock by Sioux Sales Co. was set at \$100,000, dealing in grains, cereals and animal feeds.

SOUTHEAST

Denmark, S. C.—Collins & Co., Inc., has been incorporated to deal in seed, feed, hay, grain nuts, chickens and farm produce; capital stock, \$15,000; officers, C. B. Tatum, pres.; A. P. Cates, vice-pres.; W. Q. Collins, sec'y-treas.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—The Snell Milling Co. is adding to its feed mill, cost of the improvement to be about \$50,000.

Humboldt, Tenn.—E. H. Duffy has sold his interest in the Duffy Seed & Produce Co. to his son and partner, Marshall Duffey, who will continue the business.

Dyersburg, Tenn.—The Forked Deer Soya Mills, Inc., will build a \$350,000 plant to process soybeans for oil and meal. Murray Weakley is president; Thos. Baker, executive vice-pres. and general manager and C. B. Ford, sec'y-treas.

Memphis, Tenn.—A. C. Peterson, manager of the Memphis branch of the Quaker Oats Co., was elected president of the Memphis Merchants Exchange at the annual election of the exchange held recently. John J. Pepin, office manager of L. R. Lovitt, was named vice pres. Both candidates were the only nominations for their positions. Directors chosen were S. F. Clark, H. L. George, L. B. Lovitt, A. A. Williams, E. Jappe, R. W. Farmer, Charles G. Robinson and J. Stuart Buxton.

TEXAS

Denison, Tex.—George Knauer of the Knauer Milling & Grain Co. died unexpectedly Jan. 15.—G.E.B.

Galveston, Tex.—Arnold Rudolph Wolfram, employee of the Texas Star Flour Mills for 46 years, died Jan. 28.—H.N.

Beaumont, Tex.—A rice research station to study crop rotation, new types of rice and rice diseases, is being planned for this area by the Texas Rice Improvement Ass'n.—H.N.

Van Alstyne, Tex.—The Taylor Grain Co. suffered a heavy fire loss in December, but is rebuilding, increasing its storage capacity and installing additional machinery.—G.E.B.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: A. J. Ballerstedt, Seymour; Bee County Co-op. Ass'n, Frank Jostes, mgr.; Tynan; Milam Grain & Coal Co., Memphis; A. M. Muldrow, Brownfield; applications have been received from Lon Davis Elevator, Floydada, and Woldert Peanut Products Co., Tyler.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

Houston, Tex.—Arrow Mills, Inc., has taken over the business of the Houston division of the Continental Grain Co. here and at Brownwood, with management remaining as at present at both places.—G.E.B.

Denison, Tex.—Sale of the Knauer Grain Co., founded in 1888 by the late John S. Knauer, to D. B. Denney of Greenville has been announced. The company was operated by George C. Knauer until his death Jan. 15.—H.N.

Brady, Tex.—The Farmers & Ranchers Co-op. is building a 100,000-bu grain elevator, with 12 storage bins, to cost \$80,000. A feed manufacturing plant for the manufacture of poultry and dairy feeds and ranch cubes will be operated in conjunction with the elevator, E. M. Hahn, manager, announced.—H.N.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—One of the gravest problems dealers will face this season, according to Walter and Jim Cunningham, Taft grain dealers, will be the shortage of rail cars in which to ship the expected bumper crop. The problem could be solved, they said, if a terminal elevator were constructed at Corpus Christi to handle the ever increasing grain crop by the inter costal canal. One large firm has indicated it would lease an elevator of that capacity for a period of 10 years.—H.N.

Beaumont, Tex.—Installation of the \$10,000 dehydration plant by the Southwestern Farms Co. has begun and the plant will be in operation by May, W. G. Hugly, field superintendent, announced. It will be used primarily for the dehydration of sweet potatoes, with some grasses and sorghums also to be dried. The water content of sweet potatoes will be reduced from 64 per cent to 8 or 10 per cent, Mr. Hugly said. He has urged farmers of the area to dehydrate their potatoes and use them for feed.—H.N.

WISCONSIN

Lodi, Wis.—The Home Feed Co. is building a feed storage building.

Mapleton, Wis.—The office of T. A. Torgerson was damaged recently by fire started by an overheated stove.

Amery, Wis.—The Polk County Farmers Union has re-entered the feed business and has installed equipment for feed grinding.

Loomis, Wis.—John Haha has completed construction of his feed mill and machinery has been installed, the plant now ready for grinding.

Oconto, Wis.—Extensive improvements will be made by the Oconto Milling Co. this spring in an expansion program necessitated by increases in sales and feed grinding business, officers announced.

Radisson, Wis.—Lee Morris, proprietor of the Farmers Feed & Supply, has completed construction of his feed plant in which new modern equipment has been installed. A grand opening was held recently.

Belgium, Wis.—The Nic Hubing Co. plant was sold recently to James Donohue of Milwaukee. The property includes the grain elevator, lumber yard, general merchandise store, meat market and tavern, owned and operated for the past 50 years by the Hubing family.

Superior, Wis.—Work on the new annex to the Great Northern Elevator is progressing up to expectations, with piling all in and pouring of concrete for the foundation expected to be completed in the near future. The structure is expected to be completed in the late summer or early fall ready to handle the new crop.—F. G. C.

Big Foot, Wis.—The Big Foot Feed Co., Rufus Young of Sharon, owner, has completed construction of an all-welded steel corn drying plant on ground recently purchased from Roy Rich, one mile southwest of here. The plant was built according to Mr. Young's own specifications, and was completed within six weeks at the cost of about \$10,000.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mercer, Wis.—Keith Jesse has purchased the Norman Anderson Mill and plans to continue operating.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., has been issued a permit to build a \$2,000,000 nine-story germinating and kiln building at the local malting plant. Work on the foundations has been underway for several months. Drolshagen & Boynton & Associates are architects and engineers, and the general contractor is Walter W. Oefflein, Inc.

WYOMING

Riverton, Wyo.—Preston L. Brooks, recently returned from several years' service in Europe where he was wounded twice, has become associated with the Hughes Elevator.

Riverton, Wyo.—Harry McMillan and Paul Caldwell have purchased the interests of Walter Breniman and O. P. Ellis in the Farmers Exchange Elevator. Mr. McMillan is president of the board of directors and Mr. Caldwell sec'y-treas., in the reorganization plan.

Chemurgy or Chaos

(Continued from page 100)

combination, when we get thru the period of lend-lease, certainly we are to have a piling up of surpluses greater than we have ever known. Naturally these surpluses will depress our prices domestically and when we had surpluses in the past the first thing we did was to try to dispose of them abroad. As we moved our surpluses on to the markets of the world the added pressure lowered their level of values. As the world's markets were depressed to a point where we could not afford to sell our crops at their prices and maintain our national economy, we began subsidizing the movement—in other words, paying our exporters to sell in the world's markets at less than the level which we maintained domestically.

European nations then complained that we were dumping our surpluses upon their markets, and thru the subsidy, lowering their farm values so it became unprofitable for their farmers to produce. Later they put up barriers in the form of incoming tariffs against our grain coming into their respective nations. At one time one of the nations of Europe placed 60c per bushel incoming tariff on our grain for the purpose of maintaining higher prices for their own farmers so that their farming industry might prosper. Several of the nations of western Europe have already taken steps to stop the flow of our surplus grains when lend-lease shipments from United States are over; except for essentials that are unobtainable elsewhere. So you see that they do not want our surpluses and do not intend to permit us to dump them upon their markets. Therefore, when we again produce surplus grains, we will find they are not wanted; can not be sold or subsidized to any other nations in the world.

Since we have the ability to overproduce, and no buyers for our surpluses, it seems to me we are left with only two choices. —

1st. Stop production—which means paying the farmer not to produce as the New Dealers tried so very unsuccessfully the past ten or twelve years.

2nd. To find profitable uses for our surpluses at home.

I believe we should produce every bushel of grain we can on every acre, consistent with the preservation of the soil, and that scientific research thru chemurgy can find profitable uses for the surpluses at home.

SCIENTISTS HAVE THE ANSWER—I am not a chemist and I am not a scientist; but by the knowledge that I have gained in associating with them in the operation of the industrial alcohol plant at Omaha, Neb., during

the past few years, I've convinced myself they have the answer to our problem. Our scientists have the answer, years in advance, to many of our problems; but, strangely enough, it takes the necessities of war to force industry to use their new ideas. A great scientific surge forward has been released by the war just finished and it's affecting all lines of business. Science has barely started the finding of new ways to use agricultural products. It will give us, not only better food and clothing in the future, but many yet unimagined products from the oils, sugars, resins, starches, and fibers that can be produced from the products of the soil.

We all know the farmer does not want a subsidy. We know he does not want a dole, and above all he does not want supervision of his farming by his government. The only thing he does ask is a fair market price for his products of the farm.

I further realize that fuels, oils, plastics, fibers and alcohol from grain may now cost more than if they are derived from other products, such as petroleum, for instance; but this need not be true after a year or so of scientific research. What about a half century from now? How will the cost be counted then? Petroleum and coal are exhaustible products taken from Nature's storehouse. Starch that is in grains is made from sunshine, air, and water and there can be an ever-increasing production and an inexhaustible supply.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL—From the 30 pounds of starch that is in one bushel of grain of 56 pounds, we can produce 2¾ gallons of industrial alcohol. This 2¾ gallons will produce 6 pounds of butadiene and 6 pounds of butadiene will produce something over 6 pounds of synthetic rubber and that is about the amount of rubber needed to make one ordinary automobile tire. So you will see how important the making of synthetic rubber becomes to agriculture.

Alcohol is probably the world's oldest chemical and the process of making alcohol has been known since the days of the pyramids. It is rather a simple process, so let me tell you in the layman's language—in terms that both you and I can understand—just how it is made from grains. First, we use any kind of grain that contains starch, such as corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, and sorghum. Each 56 pound bushel of grain contains approximately 30 pounds of starch and the alcohol is made out of the starch alone. The grain is first ground into a fine meal, mixed with water, and the porridge cooked for about 6 minutes. We then mix this with yeast and barley malt and it is left in tanks to ferment for about 48 hours. During this period of fermentation the starch is turned to sugar and the sugar to alcohol. It has now become crude beer with about 8 per cent alcohol content.

After we remove the starch from the grain in the form of alcohol, of course, in the residue left (which has been largely wasted in the past) there remains all of the food value originally in the bushel of grain. Thru research we have now learned to recover by dehydration the entire value of the grain from the residue in the 20 pounds of high protein feeds. So we are actually able to hand back to the farmer all of the value in his original grain, plus the fact that it is cooked, mixed with yeast and barley malt and is actually a more valuable high-protein feed than was the original grain. Recovering the value of these by-products, thereby reducing the cost per gallon of the alcohol, is the research that is necessary to lower the cost of grain alcohol in order that it may compete with that made from the by-products of other industries.

With present known recovery methods and careful business management it is now possible to make 30 to 35c per gallon alcohol from \$1 per bushel grain. Since the major cost of the finished product is the cost of the raw materials you can see how, with a subsidy, or

by the use of damaged grains that sell at severe discounts, it would be possible to sharply lower the cost of alcohol.

Let us forget alcohol as a beverage for a time and explore the several hundred known uses for industrial alcohol that are much more important than is alcohol for beverage. I shall name only a very few of these important uses, such as: Smokeless powder, plastics, medicinals, soaps, toilet preparations, cleaners, anesthetics, synthetic rubber, anti-freeze, dyes, varnishes, power and fuel.

There are so many every day uses for industrial alcohol that if the manufacture were to suddenly cease, mankind would be deprived of most of the essentials that safeguard life and contribute a very great part of our comforts and conveniences.

Keep in mind that we use only the starch and that all starch is made from sunshine, air and water and NONE of these come from the soil. There is estimated to be as much as 10,000,000 tons of surplus starch wasted annually in the United States.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER—In the early and very critical part of this last war as much as 70 per cent of our synthetic rubber was made from grain alcohol. It is my opinion that there was no other means by which the production could have been expanded, except from grain.

Prior to the war our total consumption of alcohol in the United States was about 110,000,000 gallons.

During the war this was stepped up to 625 million gallons in 1944 and it would have been around 725,000,000 gallons in 1945. There is little doubt the winning of the war would have been at least greatly retarded had it not been for the synthetic rubber produced from grains thru which we were able to keep our army on wheels.

The United States is the greatest user of rubber in all the world. Pre-war we consumed approximately 600,000 tons annually. If we made this entire amount of rubber from grains, it would require about 200,000,000 bus. of grain per year; and that, in my opinion is more than the surplus grains produced yearly in our nation for the past 25 years.

I realize that at present all rubber cannot be synthetic; but our scientists have performed a miracle in producing the quantity and quality of rubber they have produced in the short space of two years.

OMAHA ALCOHOL PLANT—Our alcohol plant at Omaha was a war industry, financed by the government at a cost of \$6,500,000. It was operated by a privately financed corporation that paid full taxes. Originally it was planned to produce 50,000 gallons per day, making it the second largest alcohol plant in the world under one roof. It greatly exceeded our rated capacity and our top production for one day was well over 90,000 gallons, which is more than a gallon a second for each second in a 24 hour day. Our plant consumed about 32,000 bus. of grain per day and during the past 2 years provided a market for many millions of bushels of damaged and immature grains that might have sold at much wider discounts or perhaps been destroyed. We even used some 90 per cent frost damaged wheat from Canada, sprouted wheat from Minnesota and the Dakotas, and it produced good yields and good alcohol.

During the war, except for 1,000,000 gallons to Russia, most of our production of alcohol went to Wheeling, West Va., where it was used for butadiene to make synthetic rubber. We were assigned 140 railroad tank cars that shuttled back and forth carrying 8,000 gallons per car.

With the war over, our hopes are that not only the alcohol plants but the butadiene and plastics industry will be inclined to locate nearer the source of our raw materials and that we will, in the years to come, have a

(Continued on page 112)

Field Seeds

NORTHFIELD, MINN.—The Northfield Seed Co. has opened for business.

BRISTOL, PA.—The Bristol Seed Co. is the new name of David Landreth, Seeds.

SELMA, ALA.—Russell Callen has succeeded to the seed business of his father, Geo. M. Callen.

TIPTON, OKLA.—Sanders Bros. have added a third seed cleaning machine to their equipment.

DODGE CITY, KAN.—To rescue blown wheat acreage a good demand is expected for seed barley and oats.

DAVENPORT, IA.—Arlus Smoker will move his Scott County Seed Store to a building he has purchased for \$24,000.

SAN JOSE, ILL.—The Kelly Seed Co. has installed four additional seed corn graders, a gravity mill and a Superior length grader.

HUMBOLDT, TENN.—Marshall T. Duffey has bought the interest of his father, Emerson H. Duffey, in the Duffey Seed & Produce Co.

ROSE HILL, N. Y.—Frank B. Mills died recently. Surviving him are two sons associated with him in the seed business, Frank B. Jr., and Harold A. Mills.

NEW HAMPTON, IA.—H. W. Brown of Lincoln, Neb., will establish the Brown Seed & Supply Store in a building he has purchased of Lawrence Pitzenger.

SPARTA, GA.—J. David Dyer, who will be out of the navy Feb. 15, plans to engage in the seed and feed business, with which he became familiar as county agent.

OLIVIA, MINN.—The corn drying plant erected last fall by Rauenhorst Bros. burned Jan. 25 with 3,000 bus. of shelled corn. Loss, \$15,000. The plant will be rebuilt.

SIDNEY, NEB.—Art Boucher has been named Nebraska wheat champion by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n. His Nebraska wheat tested 63.6 pounds per bushel.

HOLDREGE, NEB.—A windstorm wrecked the building under construction for the Holdrege Seed and Farm Supply Co., causing \$2,000 damage and delaying completion 60 days.

Seed Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1945, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1945	1945	1945
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	24,000	33,000	57,000	.....
Duluth				
Superior	115,920	12,855	16,675	22,210
Minneapolis	361,500	136,500	67,500	37,000
Portland	5,877	22,960		
Superior	101,541	5,962	32,491	23,728
SORGHUMS				
Fort Worth	305,200	522,200	924,000	361,200
Hutchinson	310,800	1,139,600	.....
Indianapolis		75,200		129,600
Kansas City	385,000	3,321,500	532,000	2,733,500
Omaha	4,800	392,000	6,400	43,200
Portland, Ore.	2,016			
St. Joseph	69,420	425,420	3,560	153,080
St. Louis	238,000		180,600	
Wichita	343,000	243,200	313,250	100,800
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,461,000	1,601,000	209,000	136,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	115,152	305,910	149,795	9,965
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	216,000	435,000	81,000	121,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	46,435	40,675	23,300	.....
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	13,200	6,600	62,700	4,400
Hutchinson	2,600	2,600	.....
Kansas City	1,400	7,000	.....	600
Wichita	3,200	.....	3,200	.....

STOCKTON, CAL.—Jas. Knox, aged 78 years, died Jan. 23, after several years' illness. He founded the Knox Seed Co. in 1917, and in 1931, with his son, John, the Paramount Seed Co.

OAKLAND, IA.—The Eastpott Hybrid Seed Co-operative has been incorporated by Chas. Bircher, Avoca, pres.; W. K. Hotze, Carson, vice pres.; R. R. Bingham, Oakland, sec'y; and Clarence Pittman, Avoca, treas.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—George C. Rieger, aged 66 years, died Feb. 12 after several months' illness. His connection with the seed business began in 1929 with the Minneapolis branch of the Albert Dickinson Co. Later he was with the Twin City Seed Co.

EUGENE, ORE.—First crop dusting ever done by airplane in Lane County will be under way early in June, according to prominent vetch growers in this area. Plans will use D.D.T. in the area to annihilate the hairy vetch weevil and 27 farmers with vetch planting of more than 3,000 acres have expressed a desire for the plane service.—F. K. H.

LaGRANDE, ORE.—The Union County Seed Growers League has been organized with a large membership of those interested in this industry. Named as officers were H. L. Wagner, Imbler, pres.; Henry Fries, Summerville, vice pres.; Rolin Schaad, sec'y treas. The league will promote the seed raising industry in this county but will not participate in selling activity.—F. K. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Supp. 2 to F.P.R. 2 provides "This supplement shall not apply to sales of oats which the buyer intends to use for seed for planting or to resell for ultimate use as seed for planting. Section 2.7 of F.P.R. No. 2, dealing with special rules for such sales, is applicable to this supplement." This same provision is also to be found in the regulations covering barley, corn and grain sorghums.

PULLMAN, WASH.—Washington state agronomists have announced development of two new grasses, that are expected to be popular in the Northwest inter-mountain area. Both grasses are collection from the native vegetation of the Pacific Northwest, and have been under experimental tests at the experiment station for ten years. Named primar and dromar, the former is a new strain of slender wheat grass, and the latter new strain of mountain drome-grass. Both yield well in forage and feed. They are vigorous disease resistant and particularly valuable when used in mixtures with sweet clover.—F. K. H.

Seed Meeting at Lewiston, Idaho

Grass and seed processing and handling were discussed at a joint meeting Feb. 6th of Lewis, Latah and Nez Perce County seed dealers and processors, and soil conservation service representatives.

Problems were discussed by A. E. Wade of Duffy Seed Co., and Reuben Bauer, Northwest Seed Co., Moscow.

Dr. A. L. Hafenrichter, regional nurseryman in charge of soil conservation nurseries, discussed the place of grasses and legumes in the North Idaho and Eastern Washington agriculture and their place in soil conservation. He

also told of problems in selecting and preparing foundation stocks of grasses and legumes.

Bueford Kuhns, Boise extension agronomist for the University of Idaho, discussed the Idaho Crop Improvement Ass'n's program which deals with establishment and certification of field crops grasses and legumes.

John Schwendiman, Pullman soil conservationist service nursery manager, discussed nursery work in production and selection of new grasses and legumes. Some 17 seed dealers and handlers were in attendance.—F. K. H.

IN 45 years in the grain business I have never before faced a situation where it was impossible to buy a carload of wheat, oats, corn or barley. Furthermore, ceiling prices prevented us from importing from South America, while Europe, not so handicapped, is able to buy all it can pay for—Edwin W. Stuhr, Buffalo, N. Y.

REDUCTION in 1945 of total world food production by 12 per cent per capita below pre-war, concentration of this reduction chiefly in countries normally dependent on imports, and disruption of distribution in wartorn nations, are the chief causes of the present grave world food problem, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Memphis Merchant Passes

L. P. Cook, well known grain dealer of Memphis, Tenn., passed away recently after being ill for months.

He is survived by his wife and his son, Lucius P. Cook, Jr.



L. P. Cook, Memphis, Tenn., Deceased

Certified LINCOLN Soybeans
Certified VICLAND Seed Oats

Car or Truck Lots

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
Bloomington, Ill.

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ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO., Inc.
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Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses,
Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

Inflation—Boom—Bust

From address by Rae E. Walters, regional director of the Office of Price Administration, read by Gerrit Roelofs of his office, before the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois.

When O.P.A. began to place price ceilings on agricultural commodities in late 1942 and 1943, a small black market in grains began to develop. But it never became widespread nor so vicious as that which flourished in our large cities in the fields of meat, butter, gasoline and tires. There is a reason why it did not.

GRAIN MEN AIDED O.P.A.—You people assembled here today and the many other grain dealers scattered over this great midwest grain bin, together with the tens of thousands of loyal, hard-working farmers, are responsible.

You have given the government's price program your support. You have tried hard, and, I know, at times, it has been difficult, to do business within the many price regulations under which you have had to operate your businesses.

I say that "*I know*" it has been difficult, because I, too, am a grain dealer. Out in Harlan, Iowa, I own and operate four elevators.

Many years ago when I was a young punk working in a butcher shop in my home town of Harlan, a stranger stopped into the shop one night as I was finishing up my work. He told me he represented one of the line companies and wanted me to take over the management of his company's elevator in Harlan.

After some hesitation, I accepted the job. I knew nothing about grain, except what I had learned as a boy working on a farm. Well, I was given the keys and told to take over the following morning. The only advice my new employer gave me was a warning to consult the daily grain letter for quotations and instructions how to determine the price I should pay for grain.

Late on my first day as manager of the elevator, I bought a carload of wheat. I offered the market price for it, and went home that evening bursting with pride. I told my father about my first purchase.

He looked at me with some surprise. "Son," he asked, "are you sure that was wheat? There's very little wheat grown in this county, you know."

I told him the name of the farmer from whom I had purchased the wheat. He didn't laugh at me, but he informed me that farmer was the biggest raiser of rye in the county.

In those days you made a long distance call only when someone was sick or there had been a death in the family. But I got on the telephone and called my employer.

He was silent for a moment after I had finished telling him what I had done. Then he said: "Are you sure you know the difference between wheat and rye now?" I assured him I did. He told me to give the farmer a check in full. I well remember the price I paid was fifteen cents over the market price for rye.

A year or so ago I had another very real lesson in the grain business. The Office of Price Administration found that one of my elevators was violating the price ceilings. In settlement we paid the U. S. treasury fifteen hundred dollars in treble damages.

Now, you can see I really "*know*" something about the grain business. But I had to learn the hard way.

BOOM AND BUST AFTER CONTROL REMOVAL.—When the Armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918, a great hue and cry arose to remove all controls. Yes, they were removed. Wheat sold for as high as \$3.50 a bushel on our midwest exchanges.

In 1920 the bottom fell out of the market, in fact, out of everything. Wheat dropped to a few cents a bushel. Corn sold for 20 cents a bushel. Oats were moving at 15 cents. Boom and bust!

I think most of us know what that phrase means. We do, if we stop and think for a moment. But today there are those who would push our nation into another such experience.

They say we should remove all controls and that production would be spurred by higher prices. Soon, they say, production of vast quantities of consumer goods would erase the danger of inflation.

The need for grain is greater today than ever before. The increasing demand was being felt in late 1945 and the demand will grow greater as days turn into months in 1946.

Our first grain price regulations, written early in the price control program, were not all that could have been expected. They had many flaws, many inequities. But during the last three years we have been constantly revising, amending and improving these regulations.

RYE CEILING.—Today, I feel we have a workable regulation governing prices in a very complex field of business.

Next June rye will be added to those grains under price control. The ceiling has been set at \$1.42 a bushel. The highest wholesale price will run about \$1.50. I might add that the

current cash price is fluctuating between \$1.90 and \$2 a bushel.

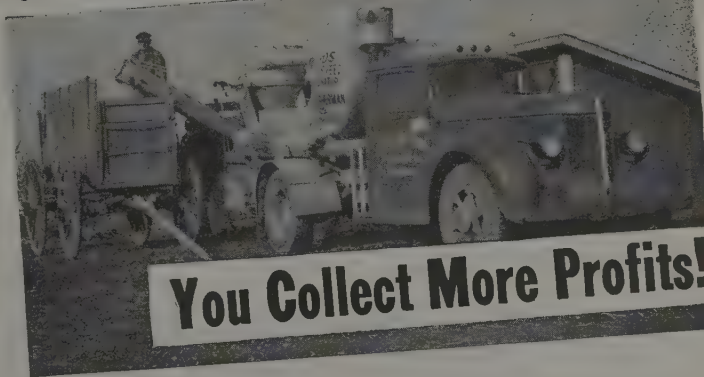
Rye, as you well know, has not been controlled because until recently it had not reached parity. And, by the laws laid down by Congress, O.P.A. cannot place ceilings on unprocessed agricultural commodities until they reach parity.

The agency also is required to announce new ceilings on agricultural products in advance of the planting season. That is why the rye ceiling already has been announced, effective in June.

SOYBEANS is another example. It has been customary to announce the ceiling for soy beans of the previous year's crop in January or February of the following year. Last year, however, the Commodity Credit Corporation allocated a certain portion of the crop to southern and west coast crushers for processing. These processors moved in during the harvest season in October and began buying. The price

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1. Brings in extra grinding profits that can't be secured at the store or mill alone.
2. Gets the profitable hay and stover grinding business.
3. Helps sell more supplements and concentrates.
4. Relieves feed grinding overload at the store or mill during rush times.
5. Increases customers traffic at the mill or feed store.
6. The dealer sets the pace by going to the farmer.

Let us send you complete details and low prices on the FORDS PORTABLE without obligation. Write . . .

MYERS-SHERMAN CO., 1707 12th St., Streator, Ill.

began to climb and in some localities suddenly jumped as high as six cents in one day. There was no ceiling on the 1945 crop at that time. It was necessary, therefore, for O.P.A. to establish a ceiling price on November 2.

Everything considered, I very strongly believe you grain dealers have a happy period ahead of you, insofar as your business is concerned. I cannot believe we Americans will throw everything overboard in favor of a wild, speculative, inflationary period.

But, as far as your life in your home community is concerned, I am not so sure. It will depend on you and the millions of your fellow Americans.

O. P. A. to Fight Black Market in Grain

A series of checks, it is said, has brought enforcement action against a growing list of truckers and country shippers.

In the situation where some country elevators are taking a margin up to 11c per bushel on corn sold to truckers who represent feeders, the O.P.A. proposes to cut back this margin on truck-lots to a much lower figure, so that such sales will be less attractive.

Because so much corn is reported leaving the corn area in the form of ground corn or grain-base-mix, the O.P.A. proposes to cut the margin again so that shipment from country elevators of ground corn will be no more attractive than shipment of whole corn.

There have been unconfirmed rumors that O.P.A. investigators, where they believe that currency has been passed secretly between buyer and seller in addition to the recorded maximum price, have solicited the aid of agents of the Internal Revenue offices to uncover such payments prior to prosecutions.

So-called "cross trades," where merchandisers or others add a markup by courtesy of another dealer but without any necessity for the markup, will be handled, O.P.A. says, by the wiping out of some markups, if found necessary. O.P.A. has warned country shippers that they will be called upon to provide records and testimony in instances where storage space for corn is leased in country elevators, but where it appears to O.P.A. that the lease is probably for the purpose of making an extra payment for the corn itself.

In summary, the O.P.A. has started upon an enforcement campaign in the corn area that promises to be thoro. At the same time Con-

gress seems inclined to give the O.P.A. funds for more than a thousand extra enforcement employees.

The trade leaders have taken the view that the O.P.A. regulations should be canceled if they cannot be enforced thoroly.—News Letter of Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n.

Evasion of Ceiling by Lease of Storage

The O.P.A. has recently interpreted F.P.R. No. 2 as follows:

In some instances buyers of wheat and other grains are entering into collusive arrangements with elevator operators to combine the purchase of the wheat or other grains with the leasing of elevator space. Whenever it is established that the arrangement is for the purpose of evading the price limitations of the applicable regulation, the parties are chargeable with a violation of the regulation and enforcement action should be taken.

Chemurgy or Chaos

(Continued from page 109)

gradual movement of the manufacturing business from the industrial east to the middle west.

Some of our scientists claim that a 50/50 mixture of alcohol and water is a perfect fuel, and we have a new gadget now under production that sprays this mixture into the carburetor and adds the octane to the fuel as it is needed. The requirement of only 5 per cent alcohol, made from grain, in gasoline would consume 400,000,000 bushels of our grains per year. 10 per cent would require 800,000,000 and you recall our annual surplus has been about 200,000,000.

The automobile, truck, tractor, and power machinery on the farm—all using rubber and fuel—are bound to remain "musts" in our national economy. The agriculture millennium would not be far distant if the power and their rubber tires would come primarily from the very surpluses of farm production which in the past have been the mill stone around the neck of agriculture.

UNLIMITED use of natural rubber will not be possible for two years or more because of difficulty of production in the liberated far eastern areas, according to W. James Sears, Director of the Rubber Division of the Civilian Production Administration.

Restriction on Rye Futures Asked by U.S. Unwarranted

At a special meeting of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade held Feb. 11, Chairman Bostrom of the Business Conduct Committee was instructed to announce the findings of his committee on the subject of the call which they had issued for open positions in the rye futures in this market as of the close of business on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1946.

Mr. Bostrom stated they found neither concentrated nor extensive holdings on either the long or the short sides of the rye futures on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Carloads at Duluth

The directors of the Duluth Board of Trade have approved a proposed amendment to its General Rules and By-Laws for submittal to the Ass'n to be voted upon Feb. 20.

Amending Section 10 of Rule X so that it shall read as follows: In all purchases and sales of commodities by carload it shall be the rule that the following amounts shall constitute a carload unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties; wheat, corn and rye, 1,500 bus.; oats, 2,300 bus.; barley, 1,700 bus.; flax, 1,400 bus.; screenings, 40,000 pounds; mill oats and barley needles, 60,000 pounds.—F. G. C.

Grain Used for Alcohol Cut One-third

Restrictions on the use of corn, wheat, and rye by beverage distillers and a reduction of one-third in the number of days' mashing capacity in each of the months of March, April, May, and June have been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. February mashing operations had been limited to 7½ days.

The beverage distillers are authorized to purchase and use in an amount equivalent to 5 full days' mashing capacity for the manufacture of beverage spirits during each month, March through June, any grain other than (1) wheat or wheat products, (2) corn grading Number 1, 2, and 3 when purchased.

It is provided, also, that the quantity of rye used by each distiller shall not exceed 6 per cent of the total quantity of grain authorized to be mashed or 2,000 bushels of rye, whichever is greater. In no case shall the quantity of rye mashed exceed 15 per cent of all grain authorized to be mashed during the month.

ZEIN, discovered in 1821, remained a laboratory curiosity until Corn Products Refining Co. began making it in a pilot plant at Pekin, Ill. Demand grew so rapidly a new plant was built two years ago to make zein on a commercial scale. It is used as a coating for paper and wood.

Hay Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1945, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	230	80	.....	.....
Chicago	7,407	9,628	1,642	2,843
Ft. Worth	616	363	.....	.....
Kansas City	15,174	26,730	11,862	28,314
Portland	270	846	.....	.....
St. Louis	288	.....	96	.....

Feed Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1945, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Baltimore	1,815	4,512	.....	.....
Chicago	58,132	23,293	61,632	64,741
Kansas City	3,180	3,270	33,030	32,550
Millwaukee	600	150	17,790	18,590
Minneapolis .....	.....	.....	90,000	67,890
Minneapolis*	3,115	4,200	5,075	7,665
Minneapolis† .....	.....	.....	16,170	14,220
Wichita	8,668	7,383

*Screenings. †Linseed meal.

Rock Island Elevator, Chicago

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Exporting More Rice Than Can Be Spared

By JAMES H. GLASS

Rice millers and growers of the Stuttgart, Ark., area are behind efforts of congressmen from rice-producing areas to curtail rice diversion to foreign markets. A statement reflecting the general opinion was made by C. R. Walton, president of the Walton Rice Mill at Stuttgart and member of the Rice Milling Industry's Advisory Committee, who recently returned from a conference in Washington with representatives of the Food Distribution Administration in a futile attempt to remedy the situation. He says:

"Rice stocks in jobbers' hands in all sections are exhausted and mills will be closing because of a lack of supplies, so there is nothing to indicate any relief for the domestic situation unless the government releases its recent set-aside order immediately and permits mills to ship to the domestic market before it is too late.

"The importance of domestic needs is apparently not given serious consideration. Producers and millers are sympathetic to the needs for food in the conquered areas, but available supplies are too small to enable federal agencies to assume the responsibility of furnishing rice supplies to all foreign countries.

"There has been allocated for the first quarter of 1946, 1,925,000 pockets to the domestic trade and I cannot see how this can be carried out. Feb. 1, mills in the South were required to set aside for government agencies 50 per cent and California mills must set aside 70 per cent of their output. It is required that all of this be of a desirable grade, leaving for domestic consumption and industrial use rice of a lower quality."

Wisconsin Barley Stages Comeback

Figures recently released by Dr. Walter Ebling, federal-state agricultural statistician at Madison, show that barley returned more dollars per acre than oats or corn on Wisconsin farms in 1945. This is due to the combination of high yields per acre and a good price for barley. The average yield of barley in Wisconsin in 1945 was 40 bushels per acre. This is a much higher yield than in 1944, when the yield was only 26.5 bushels per acre. The average yield of barley in Wisconsin for the ten year period 1934-1943 was 28.7 bushels per acre.

The average farm price of barley in Wisconsin in 1945 was \$1.19 per bushel, giving an average return of \$47.60 per acre. This figure is more significant and full of meaning for farmers than either bushels per acre or pounds per acre, the measures of crop production commonly used.

Comparative figures for oats, a chief competing small grain crop, in 1945 were 51 bushels per acre, a bumper crop, and a farm price of 67c per bushel, giving a return of only \$34.17 per acre, or \$13.43 less per acre than for barley.

The season of 1945 was not a favorable one for corn, the average yield was 41 bushels per acre and the average price was \$1.13 per bushel, giving a return of \$46.33 per acre, or \$1.27 less than for barley. The labor cost of cultivating corn makes this crop considerably more costly to grow than barley.

The profitable returns from barley in 1945 are expected to stimulate interest in barley in Wisconsin and to start the barley acreage up hill from its ebb-tide figure of only 90,000 acres in 1945, compared to 191,000 acres in 1944 and 691,000 acres for the ten year period 1934-1943.

In discussing the need of more malting barley at a recent meeting of University and State Department of Agriculture officials at Madison, Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Midwest Barley Improvement Association of Milwaukee,

urged Wisconsin farmers to have pride in their performance as barley growers and used the figures cited above to prove that they would also reap a profit by growing and marketing choice quality malting barley in 1946.

Mark-ups on Processed Grains

Effective Jan. 30 the O.P.A. has amended F.P.R. 2 to provide that:

The maximum price for any sales of processed grains by you as a jobber, wholesaler or retailer shall be your supplier's maximum price on the sale and delivery to you, plus your transportation costs, if any, and the appropriate one of the following merchandising mark-ups:

- (1) If you are a jobber, \$0.75 per ton.
- (2) If you are a wholesaler, \$2.50 per ton, except that on a lot which you have transported from your warehouse and unloaded into a store not located at your warehouse, you are acting as a retailer and you may add \$6.50 per ton on sales to feeders.
- (3) If you are a retailer.
 - (i) \$2.50 per ton for sales in a carload quantity;
 - (ii) \$2.50 per ton for sales in less than a carload quantity when not unloaded into your warehouse or store prior to such sale; or
 - (iii) \$4.00 per ton for sales in less than a carload quantity if unloaded into your warehouse or store prior to such sale.

Export Wheat Ceiling of Feb. 6

Effective Feb. 6 the O.P.A. by amendment 6 to M.P.R. 487 makes the following changes:

1. Section 1.1 (a) (5) is amended to read as follows:

(5) *Export sales.* The maximum prices for export sales shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation, as amended. The Base prices referred to in section 8.4 (b) (1) of that regulation are set forth in section 4.7 of this regulation.

2. Section 3.2 (i) is added to read as follows: (i) *Base prices on sales for export.* Base prices on sales for export are provided in section 4.7.

3. Section 4.7 is added to read as follows:

Sec. 4.7. *Base prices on sales for export.* (a) This section provides a base price, per bushel, on every sale of wheat for export. Such base price, per bushel, is determined by (i) selecting the appropriate price computed under paragraphs (1) or (2) or (3), below, and (ii) adding thereto all previously allowable merchandising markups and commission merchants' service and elevation charges, and, if the wheat is sold in sacks, the appropriate amount provided in section 5.2 (d) of this regulation. Such additions are subject to the

limitations in section 5.1 and otherwise provided in this regulation.

(1) You may use the appropriate domestic base price, per bushel, for such lot of wheat at the point of origin of such lot plus your transportation cost (at the export rate if and to the extent that such rate is applicable) from such point of origin to the port of export.

(2) If the lot of wheat has moved into Chicago, Illinois, Omaha, Nebraska, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Kansas City, Kansas, East St. Louis, Illinois, or Kansas City or St. Louis, Missouri, you may use the appropriate domestic terminal base point price, per bushel, for such point plus your transportation cost (at the export rate if one is applicable) from such terminal base point to the port of export.

(3) If the wheat is of a class and sub-class described in Tables I and II of section 3.2, you may use the price, per bushel, set forth below at the port from which the wheat is exported: TABLE IV—Prices per bushel, bulk, at ports of export for the standard grades of wheat of the classes and subclasses described in Tables I and II of Section 3.2.

(The prices set out below are for "standard grades" of wheat and are to be adjusted for grades other than "standard" and for moisture and other factors affecting determination of quality, except for protein, in accordance with provisions of Sec. 3.2)

Port of export	Base price per bushel, bulk
Boston, Mass.	\$1.8834
New York, N. Y.	1.8834
Albany, N. Y.	1.8834
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.8834
Baltimore, Md.	1.8774
Norfolk, Va.	1.8774
Galveston, Tex.	1.7854
Houston, Tex.	1.7854
Texas City, Tex.	1.7854
Port Arthur, Tex.	1.7854
New Orleans, La.	1.7854
Vancouver, Wash.	1.6354
Longview, Wash.	1.6354
Portland, Oreg.	1.6354
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.7854
Seattle, Wash.	1.6354
Tacoma, Wash.	1.6354
San Francisco, Calif.	1.7794

(b) This section shall not apply to deliveries made pursuant to contracts for the sale of wheat entered into prior to February 1, 1946: *Provided*, Such deliveries are completed within 120 days thereafter. Such deliveries shall remain subject to all of the other provisions of this regulation.

CANADIAN mills ground 38,214,452 bus of wheat during the four months prior to Dec. 1, against 37,027,981 bus during the like period of 1944, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

The Drier Without a Boiler

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MANUFACTURED BY

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

Feedstuffs

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Plant inventories here, according to a trade survey just completed, show vegetable protein meals on hand Jan. 1, 1946 were 74.2 per cent less than Jan. 1, 1945; animal protein meal inventories in mills here were 74.4 per cent less; and contracts for future delivery of vegetable protein meals on Jan. 1, 1946, forward were 78.7 per cent less than for same date last year; and future contracts for delivery of animal proteins were 79.0 per cent less than on the like date last year.—L. J. Strommes, sec'y California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The following joint resolution has been introduced in the Senate and Assembly of the Legislature: That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to initiate an immediate investigation of all possible sources of domestic and foreign protein feed concentrates, methods, and amounts of domestic allocations by Federal agencies, and problems of maldistribution; and be it further Resolved, That it is requested that immediate steps be taken to again open our normal and historical sources of these products by eliminating current restrictions upon import into this region from the Pacific and South American areas.

New O.P.A. Margin for Formula Change

The Office of Price Administration reminds formula feed manufacturers that under MPR 585 when they make a basic change in the ingredients of a formula feed they are required under MPR 585 to report to the OPA and request a new margin. According to OPA officials, it is believed that many changes in formulas have occurred since the reinstatement of WFO 9, and it is feared that many feed manufacturers have overlooked this requirement in the OPA order and may be in violation of that order.

Must Change Guaranties

V. O. Wolcott, chief of the Bureau of Field Crops of the California Department of Agriculture, has written all feed manufacturers as follows:

If you are not able to maintain your present guaranties, they will have to be altered to conform to your production, particularly with respect to the protein guaranty. More leniency will be permitted in regard to the listing of ingredients provided no serious misrepresentation results.

The feed shortage continues and becomes more acute and I should like to re-emphasize the necessity of maintaining accurate labels. It is a requirement of law which we must and shall enforce. Just as important, is the value of good labeling in maintaining the integrity of the individual and the industry.

From our recent contacts with poultrymen and other feeders I feel certain that they understand and appreciate the situation now facing the feed manufacturer because of shortages. They desire to support any effort to obtain relief and be of assistance toward maintaining production of food until adequate feed is available. To operate most efficiently they must be supplied with the information to which they are entitled under the law as well as other helpful information normally given them.

It appears that most feed manufacturers and dealers are following these suggestions and I

believe that they will continue to do so. The present situation can be an asset or a liability to you. You can invite the penalties of the law and the distrust of your customers or you can strengthen their confidence depending upon how accurately you represent your feed.

Safflower a Protein Substitute

At the Nebraska Agricultural College feeding tests indicate that safflower meal may be a valuable protein supplemental feed for cattle, equal to the other commonly used oil meals, Marvel L. Baker of the animal husbandry department reported.

Baker said the test was made with wintering steer calves, comparing safflower and soybean meal when fed with corn silage. The calves in the soybean meal lot made an average gain of 103 pounds per head and those in the safflower meal lot 104 pounds per head in the 77-day period.

The calves had been fed a full feed of corn silage plus one pound of soybean oil meal per head daily for 56 days preceding the trial.

The animals graded good to choice and averaged about 450 pounds at the beginning of the trial.

Manufacturers Condemn Bartering Feedstuffs

Members of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers' Association are aware of the simple truth that its industry has only recently gained the dignity of being accepted as a member of the essential and useful class of manufacturers. The scientific conversion of by-products and grains into useful and profitable products for feeders has at long last become an established and significant manufacturing process. The remarkably economical production of food in the last five years has served as final proof.

With this record in the near past and with the urgent need for food continuing, members of this association fear that any unsound practice in buying, preparing or selling these feeds will bring quick disaster in the midst of a great opportunity to serve even a greater good.

No practice in the history of feed manufacturing so sharply injures the nation's economy or so endangers the industry as the widespread and deplorable trading that now robs the feed from those who need it most, throws it back to the feeder in a raw and wasteful form, and causes farmers who have no feed to challenge the integrity of the formula feed industry.

Feeders of straight proteins, hog raisers and poultrymen all face a disaster in those areas where trading is not or cannot be practiced. It is for these people that we plead for action.

Therefore, be it firmly resolved that members and guests of this association gathered here condemn this practice as being wasteful, uneconomic and inspired in many cases by greed. Be it further resolved that legislation correcting this practice be fostered and endorsed by this

association, and that those suppliers joining in this resolution be made publicly known to the industry and its allied trade.

RICE allocated to the Philippines from U. S. supplies for the first quarter of 1946 amounts to 120,000,000 pounds.



Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it - it's healthier



THE DENVER ALFALFA MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

For Processing SOYA BEANS CORNGERM, FLAXSEED, COTTONSEED, ETC. FRENCH SCREW PRESS

WITH BUILT-IN COOKER-DRIER

COMBINES TWO MACHINES IN ONE

Easy to Operate



COMPACT EFFICIENT ECONOMICAL RELIABLE

Write Today for Full Particulars.

THE FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY CO. TULSA, OKLA., U.S.A.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC., ST. LOUIS

W.F.O. No. 9 on Protein Meal

In addition to the published summary of the protein meal order that went into effect Jan. 16 as Amendment No. 4, the following details are now available:

(b) *Restrictions on mixed feed manufacturers.* No mixed feed manufacturer shall, during any calendar quarter, use protein meal in the manufacture of mixed feeds other than poultry feed in excess of the quantity of protein meal used by such manufacturer in the manufacture of mixed feeds other than poultry feed during the corresponding calendar quarter of 1945, or in excess of 25 tons, whichever quantity is the greater; *Provided, however,* That in computing the quantity of protein meal which may be used under this paragraph (b), any urea used in the manufacture of mixed feeds shall be counted as protein meal at the rate of 6 tons of protein meal per ton of urea.

(c) *Restrictions on the use of protein meal in poultry feed.* No person shall during any calendar month, use protein meal in the manufacture of poultry feed in excess of the following percentages of the amounts so used during the corresponding month of 1945:

	Percent
January and February 1946.....	100
March 1946	95
April 1946	90
May 1946 and following months.....	85

(d) *Restrictions on protein meal inventories.* Except as provided in paragraph (e) hereof, no person shall, during any calendar month, accept delivery of protein meal in any quantity which will cause his inventory (exclusive of fish-meal stocks) to exceed a 30 days' supply based upon his use or sales of protein meal during the corresponding calendar month of 1945. In computing the maximum amount of protein meal which may be received under the provisions of this paragraph (d), urea shall be counted as protein meal at the rate of 6 tons of protein meal per ton of urea.

(e) *Protein meal inventory exemptions.* (1) Any mixed feed manufacturer or handler may, subject to the certificate provisions of paragraph (f) hereof, accept delivery of a single carload lot (as determined under regulations of the Office of Defense Transportation) of protein meal, *Provided, however,* That such deliveries may not be made more frequently than similar deliveries to such manufacturer or handler during the same period of the calendar year 1945.

(2) Any feeder may accept delivery of protein meal in lots of not to exceed 2,000 pounds, *Provided, however,* That such deliveries may not be made more frequently than similar deliveries to such feeder during the same period of the calendar year 1945.

(3) Any ranchman may, subject to the certificate provisions of paragraph (f) hereof, accept delivery of protein meal in such amounts as are necessary to provide a readily available supply of protein meal for ranch feeding purposes and to make the most economic use of transportation facilities under pertinent regulations of the Office of Defense Transportation.

(f) *Protein meal certificates.* No person shall deliver, except to a feeder, and no person other than a feeder shall accept delivery of protein meal or urea unless, at or before the time of delivery, the person receiving such protein meal or urea executes and furnishes to his supplier a certificate in the following form:

The undersigned hereby certifies to the United States Department of Agriculture and to, that he is

Name and address of supplier
familiar with the terms of War Food Order No. 9, that he will use the protein meal or urea to be delivered under this certificate in accordance with the provisions of War Food Order No. 9, and that the receipt by him of such protein meal and urea will not increase his inven-

tory beyond the amount permitted under War Food Order No. 9.

..... Purchaser
..... By
Date Authorized official

(g) *Restrictions on use of soybeans and soybean products.* (1) No processor, soybean products manufacturer, or seed dealer shall use 1945 crop soybeans except for filling manufacturing, processing, or seed sales requirements for the period ending October 10, 1946, or for sales to Government agencies or to persons eligible to purchase and accept delivery of soybeans under this order.

(2) No person shall use soybeans in the manufacture of feed or fertilizer, or purchase or accept delivery of soybeans for such purpose. This provision shall apply only to soybeans in whole or ground form.

(3) No person shall use soya flour, grits, or similar edible products of soybeans (other than soybean meal cake or pellets) in the manufacture of feed for livestock or poultry, and no person shall sell, deliver, purchase, or accept delivery of such products for use as or manufacture into feed for livestock or poultry.

(h) *Restrictions on soybean inventories.* (1) No processor, soybean products manufacturer, or seed dealer shall purchase or accept delivery of 1945 crop soybeans in any quantity which will cause his inventory to exceed his manufacturing, processing, or seed sales requirements for the period ending October 10, 1946.

(2) No country shipper shall purchase or accept delivery of 1945 crop soybeans in any quantity which will cause his inventory to exceed his delivery requirements under existing contracts with processors, soybean products manufacturers, seed dealers, and the Commodity Credit Corporation, plus (i) 2,000 bushels, or (ii) the quantity of 1945 crop soybeans purchased during the 30 days immediately preceding.

(3) From and after the effective date of this order, no person other than a processor, soybean products manufacturer, seed dealer, or country shipper shall purchase or accept delivery of 1945 crop soybeans in any quantity which will cause his inventory to exceed his delivery requirements under existing contracts

with processors, soybean products manufacturers, seed dealers, and the Commodity Credit Corporation, plus his planting requirements, for sales for human consumption.

(i) *Damaged soybeans.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this order, any insurer of soybeans which are damaged may purchase and accept delivery of such soybeans. Where such soybeans are unsuitable for processing or planting purposes, such insurer may sell and deliver, and any other person may purchase and accept delivery of such soybeans, either from the insurer or any owner subsequent thereto, for use as, manufacture into, and resale as feed or fertilizer.

(j) *Sales with knowledge of violation.* No person shall sell or deliver protein meal or soybeans to any other person if he knows or has reason to believe that the purchase thereof would be in violation of this order.

(k) *Records and reports.* (1) Every mixed feed manufacturer who used between 100 and 500 tons of protein meal during the calendar year shall mail to the Order Administrator, on or before January 25, 1946, a report showing such use by calendar quarters. Those manufacturers who used 500 tons or more of protein meal during the calendar year 1945 and who have not previously filed a report of their usings, by quarters, on Feed Form 5 shall mail such report to the Order Administrator on or before January 25, 1946.

(2) Every mixed feed manufacturer who used 100 tons or more of protein meal in the manufacture of mixed feeds during the calendar year 1945 shall mail to the Order Administrator, on or before January 25, 1946, a report showing the amount of protein meal used in poultry feed manufactured during each month of such calendar year.

(o) *Violations.* Any person who violates any provision of this order may, in accordance with the applicable procedure, be prohibited from receiving, delivering, or using protein meal, mixed feed, poultry feed, or soybeans. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order is guilty of a crime and may be prosecuted under any and all applicable laws. Civil action may also be instituted to enforce any liability or duty created by, or to enjoin any violation of any provision of this order.

A NATIONAL labor policy to minimize industrial strikes has been presented to Congress by the National Ass'n of Manufacturers.



OYSTER SHELL
PRODUCTS CORP.
St. Louis 8, Mo.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

PILOT BRAND
Oyster Shell
assures you easy
sales, quick turn
over, and good,
dependable profits.

Feed Wheat Moved in Canada

During the first quarter of the present crop year the amount of wheat moving into eastern Canada and British Columbia for feeding purposes under the Federal Freight Assistance Policy totaled over 8.8 million bushels and compares with the 9.5 million bushels shipped under this plan for the corresponding period a year ago. With the exception of Ontario and Prince Edward Island all of the feed deficit provinces revealed a decline in the amount of wheat received from the Prairie Provinces. In keeping with her needs, Ontario has had to step up feed-grain imports from western Canada in order to supplement her inadequate domestic supplies.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Resist Limit on Wheat in Mixed Feed

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Grain Exchange and state poultry, dairy and livestock industry leaders have made plans to fight a proposed government wheat order which would limit the use of wheat in mixed feed to 25 per cent of the amount used by manufacturers in the two months' period Dec. 1, 1945 to Jan. 31, 1946.

Leon S. Jackson, manager of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, has wired Sen. Cordon that a cut-back in the usage of wheat in mixed feed will mean bankruptcy to the poultry and livestock industries of Oregon, and all other Pacific Coast states.

He also stated that this order would call for liquidation of at least 50 per cent of Oregon's livestock and poultry population, since wheat is the only available grain for mixed feeds.—F. K. H.

Inspection of Commercial Feedstuffs

By PHILIP H. SMITH of
Massachusetts Feed Control Service.

The first feeding stuffs act in the United States became effective in Massachusetts on July 1, 1897. Since that time bulletins have been issued at least annually and if a need was indicated, semi-annually.

Early feed legislation required little of the manufacturer but was sufficient in a general way to protect the consumer from fraud. As there were but few commercial feedstuffs, a considerable part of each bulletin was devoted to advice on the home mixing of rations, a function later cared for by Extension Service which was not then in existence.

About the turn of the century the mixing of prepared rations by commercial millers began and has gradually increased up to the present. The sale of ready rations now far exceeds the sale of ingredients for home mixing.

The manufacture of efficient feeds is a highly specialized business. Many of the larger companies maintain laboratories and experimental farms in an attempt to keep pace with progress of knowledge in the field of nutrition. To conform to the guarantee requirements of the State law for protein, fat, fiber, and ingredient content is relatively simple. We now know that rations can be made which conform to all these requirements and yet prove far from satisfactory because various vitamins and trace elements are also essential in a ration. Our knowledge of the significance of these is far from complete but progress is being made.

With a view to furnishing information somewhat broader than that required by the feeding stuffs act, Control Service is interested in making other analyses and assays so far as time and facilities permit. The data thus secured are presented as a part of the annual bulletins.

Credit should be extended to the industry for meeting so satisfactorily the abnormal conditions of the present. While substitutions in ingredients have often been necessary because

of actual shortages and regulations, there has been no general attempt to make capital out of the situation. Adulteration and misrepresentation have been no greater than in normal times.

The Central Retail Feed Ass'n's Annual

The Central Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its 1946 convention at the Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, June 3-4, according to an announcement



Jas. F. Keegan, Richland Center, Wis., Pres.
Central Retail Feed Ass'n

by James F. Keegan, Richland Center, Wis., president of the organization.

More than 1,000 feed men attended the association's first postwar meeting held at Milwaukee last October at which Mr. Keegan was elevated to the presidency. He was named to the board of directors for a three-year term in 1943 and in 1944 served as vice-president.

Born and reared on a farm in Sauk county, Wisconsin, Mr. Keegan has been actively engaged in the feed business since 1918. In 1921 he and his brother Leo formed a partnership and established a feed business at Richland Center under the name of Keegan Bros. In addition to feed, seed and fertilizer, the firm handles a complete line of farm machinery and last year did a retail business of well over a million dollars.

Alfalfa Leaf Meal for Carotene

Carotene as contained in dehydrated alfalfa meal was apparently better utilized for vitamin A activity than carotene in either sweet sorghum or grain sorghum silage. Carotene as contained in the 2 sorghum silages seemed to be about equally utilized. Sweet sorghum silage such as sumac or red top cane silage contained approx. twice as much carotene as the grain sorghum silages such as kafir, milo, and hegari silage.

The dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal contained much more carotene than the sorghum silages. Night blindness occurred when levels of about 2000 gamma of carotene daily per 100 lbs. live weight were supplied regardless of source. At the same levels steer calves of 330 lbs. initial showed higher degree of night blindness than steer yearlings of 570 lbs. initial weight. Steer calves became depleted of vitamin A reserves more quickly than yearling steers, as indicated by the earlier appearance of night blindness. This indicated that young cattle may need somewhat larger amounts of carotene in usual fattening periods than older cattle largely because they are likely to have lower reserves of vitamin A than the older cattle.

The work indicates that sorghum silages when fed as the sole roughage in fattening rations for cattle, may be expected to protect the animals from the effects of vitamin A deficiency for feeding periods of about 200 days. Approximately 1 lb. of good quality sweet sorghum fed daily per 100 lbs. live weight, may accomplish protection but 2 to 3 lbs. of grain sorghum may be necessary to secure the same result.—Texas Agri. Exp. Station.

SALES of government-owned food by the U. S. Department of Agriculture totaled \$9,061,301 during the month of December, bringing the total of such sales for the calendar year 1945 to \$42,792,207. The December sales figure compares with the November total of \$17,788,469.

CHECK YOUR FORMULAS with **Laboratory Analyses** Protein, Fat, and Fibre —Feed or Grain— Analyzed at Reasonable Rates **Runyon Testing Laboratories** 1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Illinois "Runyon Analyzes Help Sell Food"

BOWSER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS

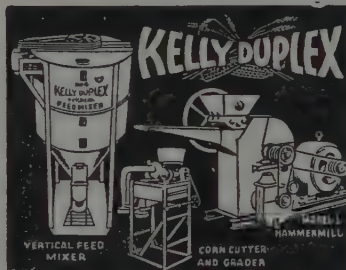


Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSER CO.

SOUTH BEND

INDIANA



One Machine or Complete Feed Mill Equipment

● Kelly Duplex, with more than 60 years experience, is well equipped to help you plan and to build the mill machinery you need. They will be glad to help you with your problems. Whether you are purchasing only one machine or equipping a mill complete, get suggestions and estimates from Kelly Duplex.

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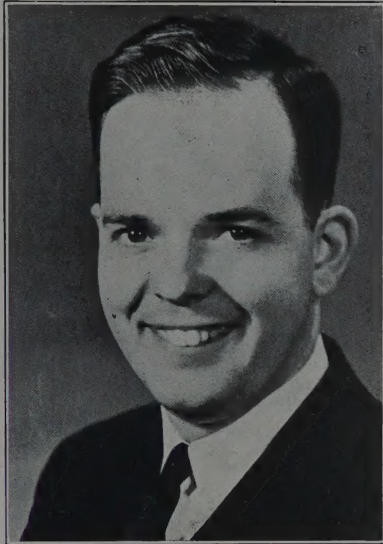
KELLY DUPLEX

The DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Swift & Co. Will Soon Open New Oil Mill

H. B. Parker has been appointed sales and traffic manager of the new Swift & Company soybean oil mill at Frankfort, Ind., it has been announced by S. D. Hollett, mill manager.

Parker joined Swift & Company's refinery department at Chicago in 1936. He was transferred to the company's soybean oil mill at



H. B. Parker, Frankfort, Ind., Sales Manager, Swift & Co. Oil Mill

Champaign, Ill., in 1939 and went to their Fostoria, O., plant in 1940. In 1942 he joined the U. S. Coast Guard and was discharged after more than three years service. He attained the rating of chief petty officer during that time.

Parker is a graduate of Parker High School in Chicago and also attended the University of Illinois.

Processing operations at the new Swift plant in Frankfort will begin within a few months. Installation of machinery has almost been completed, Hollett reported.

Processed Grains for Feeding and Mixing

Revised Supplement No. 5 to Food Products Regulation No. 2 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 5(a) (3) is amended to read as follows:

(3) "Processor" means, with respect to any lot of processed grains, the person who processes such lot.

2. Section 8(b) (7) is added to read as follows:

(7) If the processed grain you are selling was processed from corn and was artificially dried after processing, you shall take as your base price for such processed grain the appropriate base price at the point of processing for No. 2 yellow corn, adjusted to the grade applicable to the corn before processing for factors other than moisture, and further adjusted for moisture on the basis of the moisture content of the processed product after drying.

3. The last paragraph of section 9(b) (2) is amended to read as follows:

Pending approval of a maximum processing markup, you may sell such processed grains at a maximum processing markup of \$2.50 per ton.

4. Section 11 is amended to read as follows:
Section 11. Maximum prices for sales by persons other than processors—(a) Sales by owners of grain which is custom processed. If you are the owner of grain and have it processed by another person, your maximum price for the sale of such processed grain shall be as follows:

(1) The base price of the grain determined under section 8 of this supplement, plus

(2) The maximum charge established for such processing service under Revised Maximum Price Regulation 165, and plus

(3) Your transportation costs, if any.

(b) Sales of processed grains by jobbers, wholesalers and retailers. The maximum price for any sales of processed grains by you as a jobber, wholesaler or retailer shall be your supplier's maximum price on the sale and delivery to you, plus your transportation costs,

if any, and the appropriate one of the following merchandising markups;

(1) If you are a jobber, \$0.75 per ton.

(2) If you are a wholesaler, \$2.50 per ton, except that on a lot which you have transported from your warehouse and unloaded into a store not located at your warehouse, you are acting as a retailer and you may add \$6.50 per ton on sales to feeders.

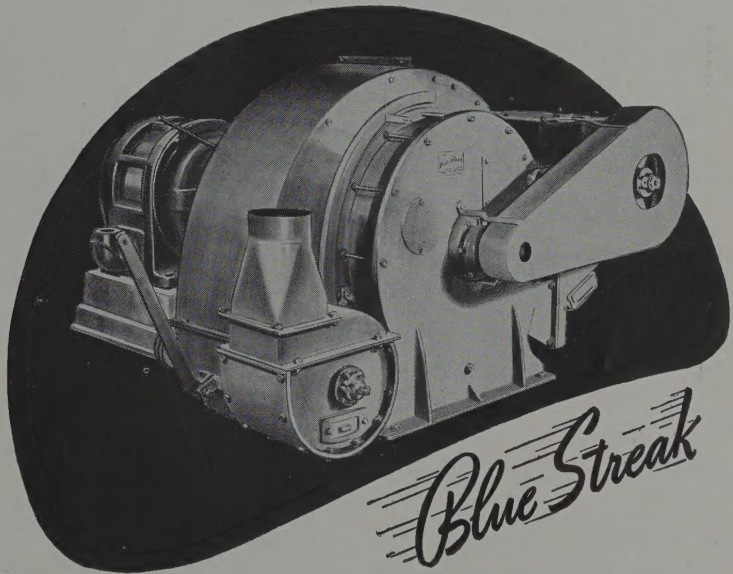
(3) If you are a retailer,

(i) \$2.50 per ton for sales in a carload quantity;

(ii) \$2.50 per ton for sales in less than a carload quantity when not unloaded into your warehouse or store prior to such sale; or

(iii) \$4.00 per ton for sales in less than a carload quantity if unloaded into your warehouse or store prior to such sale.

This amendment shall become effective January 30, 1946.



THE MILL THAT PRODUCES The Granular Grind

Blue Streak is the mill that produces the truly granular grind. The quality of the grind determines the results secured from the feed—and that is the factor that attracts and keeps customers. Take the grinding of oats for instance—pound them with heavy hammers. The oat groats are reduced to pasty flour hiding the fact that the hulls are largely split into uneven,

ragged slivers. Then take the thin hammer of Blue Streak operating at 1,800 r.p.m. These thin hammers cut and grind the groats AND hulls into a fine granular grind, extremely uniform and with a minimum of flour. This means power saving but of far more importance it produces a grind that cannot be equalled for feeding value—the mealy, granular Blue Streak grind.

PRATER PULVERIZER COMPANY
1825 SOUTH 55TH AVENUE CHICAGO 50, ILL.

Blue Streak MILLS		PLEASE SEND INFORMATION ON EQUIPMENT CHECKED	
<input type="checkbox"/> Corn Cutter	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Streak Standard	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Streak Streamliner	<input type="checkbox"/> Twin Spiral Mixer
<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Streak Advance			
Name	Address		
City	State		
  			
THE MILL THAT PRODUCES THE GRANULAR GRIND!			

Grain Carriers

DES MOINES, IA.—The embargo on shipments thru Des Moines has been canceled.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL Railroad Co.'s Supplement No. 8 to Tariff 1537-L, effective Mar. 8, cancels rates on grain and grain products to Bloomington, Ill.

DECATUR, ILL.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended from Feb. 3 to Sept. 3 the cancellation of switching charges for the B. & O. and Wabash at the plant of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.

GRIDLEY, ILL.—While en route to pick up a car loaded with soybeans at the elevator here pickets threw rocks at a train of the T., P. & W. R. R. Guards fired on the pickets, killing two strikers. Forces of law and order meets force and disorder.

THE INLAND Waterways Corporation has renewed its petition for an order requiring equal reshipping and proportional rates on ex-barge and ex-rail grain from the same origin in I. & S. 4208, grain to and from and between Southern territory.

DECATUR, ILL.—Switching charges proposed for the plant of Spencer Kellogg & Sons have been found not just and reasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The suspended schedules were ordered canceled effective Feb. 25, which is satisfactory to the firm.

SPOKANE, WASH.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n telegraphed Sec'y of Agriculture Anderson and the Senators from the three states that the box car situation warrants their immediate attention, estimating requirement of 6,500 cars for immediate loading in February.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Warren C. Kendall, director of Car Service of the A.A.R., has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to order the movement of empty cars suitable for grain loading from any railroad to Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Western Montana.

OMAHA, NEB.—Grain rates from several Iowa cities to Omaha and Kansas City were approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission Jan. 31, over the objection of the Chicago Board of Trade. The rates were published in a supplement to Agent L. E. Kipp's I.C.C. Docket No. A-3455, effective Feb. 1.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Judge Igoe has granted an appeal to the United States Supreme Court by the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose order in the grain reshipping rate case had been set aside on petition of the Mechling Barge Line. In some 20 specifications of error the Commission makes out a good case against the Chicago court.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Effective Feb. 21 the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued C.S. No. 454 ordering the railroads to give preference, over all other orders, to filling orders for empty cars in so far as the daily loading ability of the shipper or consignor was concerned and where the government had certified that the cars were to be loaded with wheat, corn, meat or other essential foodstuffs, including seeds destined to a United States port for export.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ended Feb. 9 totaled 50,844 cars, a decrease of 3,576 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 9,504 cars above the corresponding week in 1945. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Feb. 9 totaled 32,652 cars, a decrease of 2,938 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 4,937 cars above the corresponding week in 1945, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

THE wartime measure of prohibiting routing of grain products over circuitous routes will expire on Feb. 15, it has been disclosed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Subsidized Water Competition Not in Public Interest

From address by Mr. Hopkins of Western Ass'n of Railway Executives, before Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois.

The fact that, at the wage, price and tax levels of last year, it would have cost the railroads over \$2,500,000,000 more to perform the same amount of service as they performed in the year the late war began in Europe, testifies positively to the importance of enlarged traffic volume as a factor in making it possible to get thru in a solvent condition, without substantial advances in rates and fares. Performance by the railroads, in the four war years, of a transportation service volume approximately equalling that performed in the 12 year period between beginning of the depression in 1929 and Pearl Harbor, was the thing that made it possible to leave rates at pre-war levels, and still escape complete railroad bankruptcy.

TRAFFIC VOLUME will continue to influence rate policies in the post-war period, insofar as rate levels are concerned. Whether that volume will be sufficient, at current levels, to support all those who work for the railroads, and all those who sell materials and supplies to the railroads, and all those who collect taxes from the railroads, in the style to which they appear to have become accustomed, time alone will tell. Somehow too, the question of whether conditions are likely to result in reduction in the "take home pay" of those who own the railroads, that might dry up the sources of private capital from which funds are drawn for improvement purposes, will require intelligent attention.

BARGE LINE COMPETITION.—As I understand it, the grain shipper whose elevator facilities are directly served by barge lines, enjoys a substantial rate advantage over the competitor whose elevator is reached directly only by rail lines, if both are required to pay what are termed "normal rates." In any event, "normal" barge line rates are admittedly below the level of "normal" rail rates, altho it never has been demonstrated that the actual and full cost of barge line transportation is less than the cost of rail transportation. The barge line shipper may pay less in rates for like service than the rail shipper pays, under normal adjustments; but in the one case the preferred shipper pays only part of the cost of the service, and in the other he pays it all.

A few facts will show how much of the barge line service cost is paid by somebody else beside the barge line shipper. About \$83,000,000, provided by taxpayers, has been spent to improve the canalized waterway for navigation from Chicago to the Mississippi River, by the federal government, the state of Illinois, and the Chicago Sanitary district. The rate the barge line shipper pays, however, in no degree reflects return on that investment cost to the taxpayers. That cost, computed at current interest rates on government debt, would amount to at least \$1,660,000 annually. He gets a special benefit from it too, in which other citizens do not share equally. But that isn't all. The taxpayers also are called upon to provide more than a half million dollars each year to maintain the artificial channel and aid its operation for navigation. In 1942, the taxpayer expense for maintenance and operation amounted to more than three quarters of a million dollars.

Now these maintenance and operation costs are a recurring annual cost. They are as much a part of the current cost of the service the waterway affords, as are the monies a railroad spends annually on its tracks for rail renewals, tie and ballast replacements, to keep them in condition to take care of traffic. You actually could adequately maintain upwards of 250 miles

of first class railroad for the amount of public money spent annually to maintain navigation on this Illinois waterway.

But the barge line shippers pay no part of that cost in the rates they enjoy on barge line service. And who are these shippers? Grain constituted less than 8 per cent of the waterway's total annual tonnage. Coal constitutes about 41 per cent, sand and gravel about 18 per cent, petroleum approximately 16 per cent and sulphur nearly 11 per cent.

Can it be shown that 86 per cent of the taxpayers, who foot so large a part of the cost of this service, enjoy as great benefits from it, either direct or indirect, as the coal, sand and gravel, oil and sulphur shippers? Is it not fair to establish a policy under which the latter will pay, in some way, the half million dollars a year or more that the special privilege they now enjoy is costing the public generally?

If that is done, it will be found that barge line service is not as cheap as it has appeared, and much of the competitive handicap that has existed against some of you will be much less trying. Of course, such a policy might be said to help the railroads, but the more important point is that it would also relieve a large part of the public from an unjust discrimination. Until some such policy is established, shippers who are unable to reach the barge lines, and therefore must rely on rail service, probably are going to continue to expect the railroads to protect them through subnormal rates, and the railroads are equally apt to continue to do it. In any event, it will not be railroad policy to ignore the interest of the patrons from whom they derive revenue, and who are dependent upon them for service. So far as they may, within the law, they will strive to work with rail shippers to protect their common interest.

Meeting of Mid-West Advisory Board

The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board held its annual meeting Jan. 31 at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

A. H. Schwieter was elected general chairman; Clayton F. Devine, made alternate general chairman, and George M. Cummins, traffic commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce, was named general sec'y.

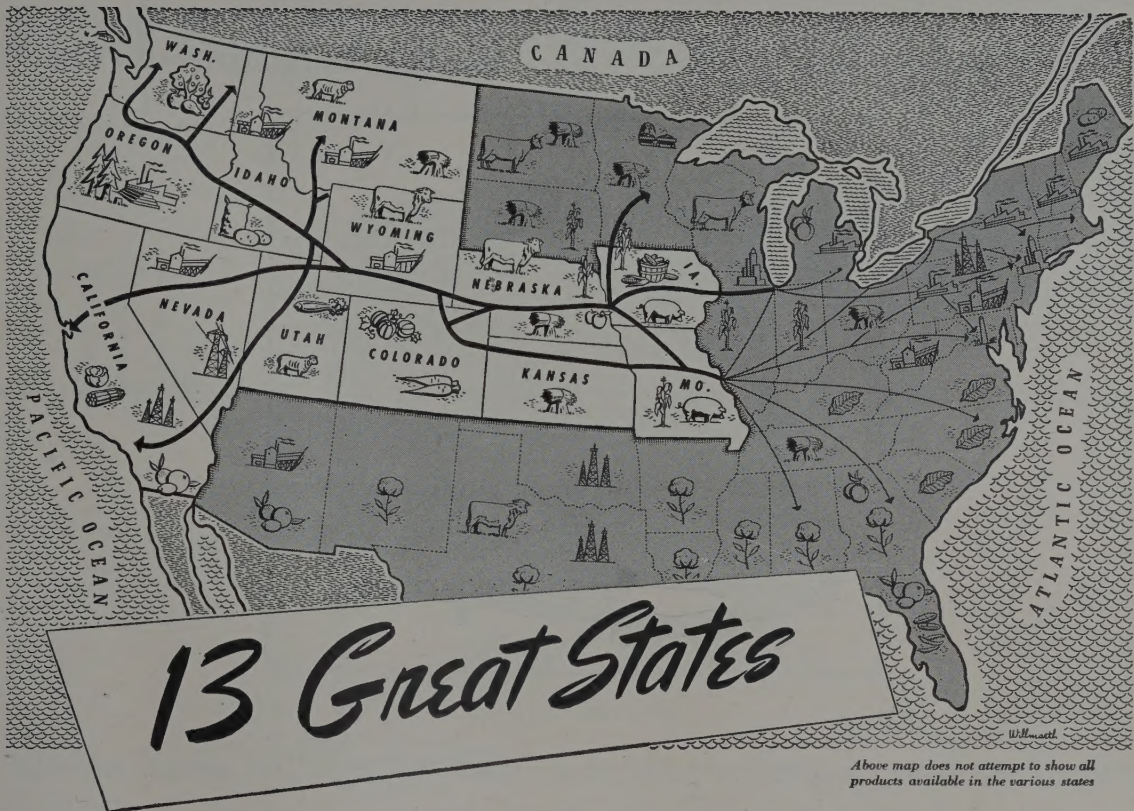
CHAS. A. LAHEY, vice pres. of the Quaker Oats Co., pointed out that railroad officials generally harbor an unwarranted fear that reprisals or other unfavorable reactions follow disclosure of actual conditions on their lines. Just the opposite is true, he asserted, as industries require the actual facts and are at a distinct disadvantage when the information is held back.

The railroad plant is no different from industry as a whole, he said, in pointing out that no business can expect to operate in excess of capacity without running into difficulties. Shippers need to know about these difficulties in advance as their co-operation may prevent serious trouble later.

Mr. Lahey recommended that joint committees of railroad officials and shippers be established in the various communities to keep a "weather eye" on local conditions enabling immediate action to prevent traffic bottlenecks. This would include consideration of shutting off traffic to points or industries where it appears that serious delay to equipment seems certain. If this practice were now in effect, we would not be confronted with the present tieup of 30,000 railroad cars in strikebound plants throughout the country, he said.

Mr. Lahey said about 20 per cent of the country's box cars are used in connection with the European grain shipments.

LAWRENCE FARLOW, sec'y of the Farmers' Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, said the shortage was the worst since 1923. Elevators are loaded with corn thus preventing movement of the 1945 crop. As a result corn is moved by trucks "in abnormal quantities to unusual channels," he said.



For more than 75 years, Union Pacific has served thirteen western states . . . been a partner in their development.

This vast territory might well be called both the treasure-chest and bread-basket of the nation. In addition to its great wealth of industrial raw materials, a boundless supply of foodstuffs is provided by its farms, ranches, orchards and fisheries.

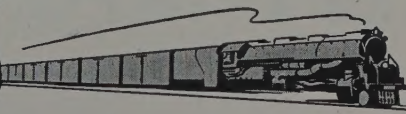
For example, in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and other great grain-growing states in Union Pacific territory, there is a large source of supply for the grain, feed, and milling industries. Union Pacific has the equipment and

personnel to meet all the requirements of shippers in those regions.

These thirteen western states served by the railroad are ripe for postwar expansion. They have the materials, facilities and space.

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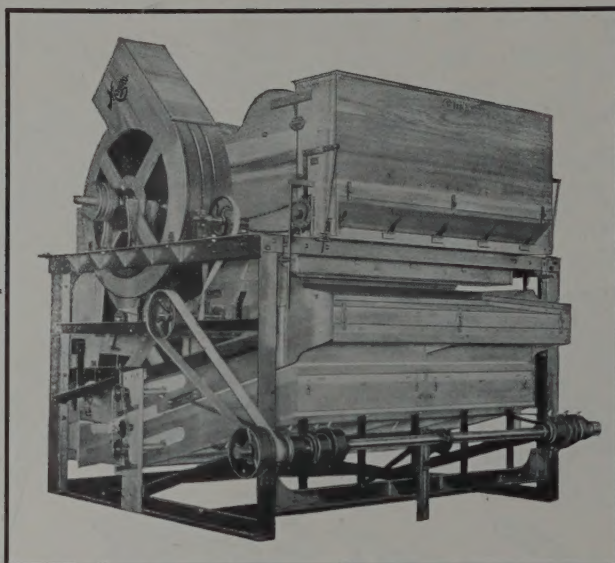
★ Union Pacific will, upon request, furnish information about available industrial and mercantile sites in the territory it serves. Address Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Nebraska.

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